

Hit Papers' Use of Kids as Scabs

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WEATHER

Mostly
Sunny,
Moderate

Daily Worker

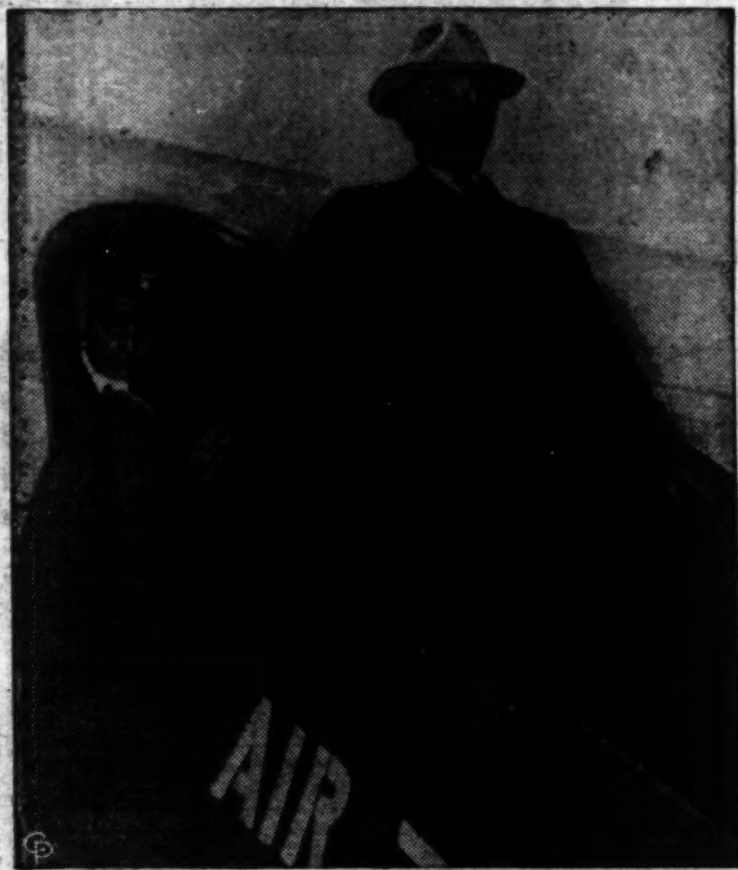
★★
Edition

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B-29 FLEETS FIRE 4 HONSHU CITIES



President in Potsdam: Mr. Truman is seen just after alighting from the plane which carried him from Brussels to Berlin for the conference with Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Stalin. The President's Naval adviser, Adm. William D. Leahy, follows him from the plane.

Bigger Blows Forecast With 8th Air Force on Way

GUAM, Tuesday, July 17 (UP).—Four fleets of 450 to 500 Superfortresses carrying the pre-invasion attack on Japan into its 42nd day, spilled more than 2,500 tons of fire bombs on four cities across a 475-mile stretch of Honshu and Kyushu early today, as the mighty U. S. Third Fleet steamed through Japanese home waters under security blackout.

As the enemy homeland quaked under devastating attacks by every type of war-plane and warship in the vast American arsenal, Emperor Hirohito personally exhorted his reluctant air force to go out and fight, which it didn't do in the week Halsey was on the loose.

Enemy broadcasts said Adm. William F. Halsey's gigantic armada had withdrawn during the night after a 36-hour air and sea bombardment of northern Honshu and Hokkaido which wrecked at least 10 cities and sank or damaged 128 ships. The Japanese acknowledged that Halsey would be back to deliver crushing new blows.

The giant armadas of Superfortresses struck the Honshu cities of Namazu, Hiratsuka, and Kuwana, and Oita on the northeast tip of Kyushu only a few hours after Tokyo had reported more than 150 Iwo-based Mustang fighters churning up six airfields on eastern Honshu by daylight yesterday.

NEWLY ORGANIZED

Operating in force for the first time under the newly-organized U. S. Army Strategic Air Forces of the Pacific headed by Gen. Carl Spaatz, who directed the aerial destruction of Germany, the Superforts in today's attack raised to 21,050 tons the weight of bombs heaped on 29 Japanese targets in eight assaults by 3,150 planes this month.

All four cities—each typical "tinder box" cities—were hit in force for the first time, raising to 43 the Japanese cities scourged by the B-29s in their knockout campaign which started last March. New results of previous raids showed that a total of 135,995 square miles had been burned out in 39 cities, 16 of which are more than 50 percent destroyed.

BIGGER BLOWS COMING

Lt. Gen. Barney M. Giles, Deputy Commander of the Strategic Air Forces, revealed that the bombing would be redoubled in very short order as the U. S. Eighth Air Force arrives from Europe to begin operating with Superfortresses, Flying Fortresses, Liberators and fighters from Okinawa, augmenting the great fleets in the Marianas.

He said that when the bombing program is ready, it will be possible to throw 3,000 planes against a single Japanese target on 24 hours notice. But he made it clear that the bombings already had made further attacks on that scale unnecessary, saying, "I believe there is no single Japanese target left that is worthy of a 1,000-plane raid."

Other enemy broadcasts said an American submarine on Sunday afternoon shelled the city of Shiriya on the Shimokita Peninsula of northern Honshu.

Expect 'Big 3' Meets Today; Stalin Delayed in Arriving

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Sen. Pepper Heads Group to Abolish Polltax

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Taft Fights Bretton to End

—See Page 2

Dingell Considers Increased Jobless Pay

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Expect 'Big 3' To Meet Today; Stalin Delayed

POTSDAM, July 16 (UP).—Opening of the Big Three conference was postponed today until tomorrow when Premier Joseph Stalin was delayed in arriving at the meeting place.

Stalin was expected to arrive late today. Exact reporting of his whereabouts was prohibited.

The President spent 40 minutes conferring with Prime Minister Churchill, who called on him this morning at his "Little White House" here. Then he spent two hours this afternoon touring central Berlin to see the awful handiwork of Allied troops and air forces.



STALIN

Flanked by two carloads of Secret Service men and halftrack filled with army expert riflemen, with Secretary of State James F. Byrnes sitting beside him in his car, the President halted before the shattered, burned out shell of Adolf Hitler's chancellery. I talked with him when he halted.

"It's a terrible thing but they brought it on themselves," he said, looking up at the jagged remains of the balcony on which Hitler used to make his ranting speeches.

Mr. Truman, confident and in excellent spirits after his eight-day sea voyage from Washington, was ready to brush aside as much formality as possible and get down to business immediately.

With his typical energy and "brass tacks" attitude, the President wanted to take up at once the lengthy agenda prepared by each of the participating nations.

His two main objectives frankly were a speedy end to the Pacific war and an agreement on the future world peace which would be at least the forerunner to a full-dress peace conference sometime after Japan's complete surrender.

The Big Three discussions were cloaked by a strictly-enforced censorship that even banned reporters from the immediate conference scene and the only current news while they last—perhaps three weeks or more—was expected to come from periodic official communiques.

PREDICTS GOOD RESULTS

Big Three unity will be further consolidated at the Potsdam meeting, Mikhail Davidov predicted in Sunday's Pravda. Davidov warned, however, that American reactionaries and others are still trying to split the great powers, as evidenced in the recent campaign against Soviet administration of Berlin.

This was "an excuse for subversive intrigues by the enemies of peace," Davidov asserted, and is closely connected with "the plans of retaliation of defeated Germany."

"There is also a close connection," the Soviet commentator added, "between the plans of the Nazis and the German general staff to use France, Spain, fascist Argentina, the Swiss and Swedish neutrals, as well as German business concerns, with the attempts now being made by reactionaries in Europe and America to undermine Anglo-Soviet-American unity."

Consolidation of that unity at Potsdam will frustrate the plans of the German imperialists to win restoration of German militarism as a bulwark against Bolshevism. "The Germans," Davidov said, "will not get their way as they did in 1918."

Phony 'Equal Rights' Okayed

WASHINGTON, July 16 (UP).—The House Judiciary Committee today endorsed the proposed constitutional amendment giving "equal rights" to women, but seven of the 27 members sharply dissented, contending that such a move would backfire in the form of unequal rights.

The majority report stated that some federal and state laws, under guise of protecting women, have discriminated against them. The minority warned that adoption of the amendment would wash away protective legislation for wives, mothers, and widows, without alternative safeguards.

The minority said these questions might arise if the amendment is passed:

Could a husband demand equal alimony and a widower's pension? Could a husband sue his wife for non-support?

Chile Polio Victim To Get U.S. Aid

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 16 (UP).—Allan Stevenson, 6, today was on his way to Warm Springs, Ga., to be treated for infantile paralysis, thanks to the interest of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Allan's father wrote Mr. Roosevelt about his son's illness, contracted when he was only 14 months old. Mr. Roosevelt arranged for him to be treated at Warm Springs.

Allan is traveling alone, in the care of the Panagra air line.

Why the Silence on Schmeling?

By NAT LOW

From the information—or lack of it—we have on hand, Max Schmeling, the notorious representative of Nazi Germany, who was commandant of the hideous Oswiecim death camp, is still being used by Allied authorities as a "re-educator" of German youth.

This use of the Nazi Schmeling is in direct contradiction to all the agreements of the Big Three on the treatment of war criminals.

It profanes the memories of the millions of martyred Allied dead who fought to rid the world of the Hitler terror.

It weakens democracy not only in Europe but here in the United States.

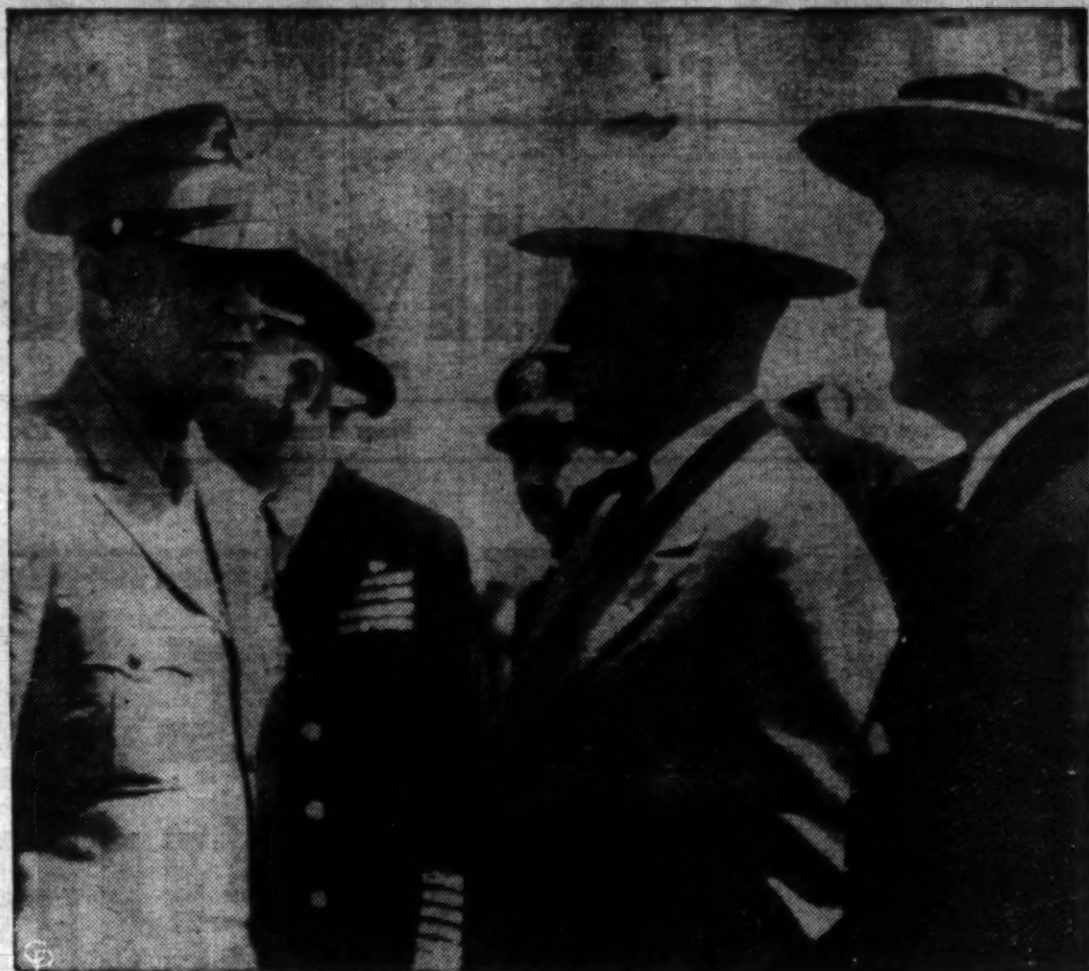
The stunned disbelief which greeted the disclosure of the Allied

use of Schmeling has given way to a profound disturbance at the continued silence of the War Department on this vital issue.

Last week, Louis Budenz managing editor of the Daily Worker, wired the War Department requesting a statement on the whole affair. To date we have received no reply. We can only hope that Secretary of War Stimson has begun an investigation of this flagrant miscarriage of justice.

But its continued silence is ominous.

It is the duty of all progressives, and especially the trade unions, to speak out on this; to wire the War Department demanding Schmeling immediately be arrested as a war criminal for his role as commandant of Oswiecim.



President Harry S. Truman, pausing at Brussels, Belgium, before proceeding to Potsdam, Germany, for his Big Three meeting with Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin, chats with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Secretary of State Byrnes before entering a plane for the last leg of the trip.

Taft Clique in Last Ditch Effort To Kill Bretton Woods Bill

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Crowded galleries, with many standing in the more crowded sections, peered down today at a coterie of men, led by Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O), making his last-ditch effort to kill the Bretton Woods bill to set up an International Bank and stabilization fund.

Sen. Robert F. Wagner (D-NY), chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, made an extended speech, summing up the Bretton Woods plan for monetary stabilization and postwar economic reconstruction and appealing to the Senate to approve the legislation.

While Wagner spoke, Taft sat near by on the Democratic side taking notes. Also taking notes were Sen. Robert LaFollette (Prog-Wis), and Elmer Thomas (D-Okla.), inflationist and a leader of the silver bloc.

Wheeler, Thomas, Republican Whip Kenneth Wherry and Sen. Eugene D. Millikan (R-Colo.) aided Taft during the afternoon. But Taft for the most part seemed to resent any intrusion even by his own men.

DEMOCRATS LISTLESS

On the Democratic side, most of the Senators sat listlessly throughout. Sen. Alben Barkley, majority leader, made a few ineffectual attempts to stop Taft. Frequently Taft just went on talking and Barkley quit trying to get him to yield at one point and walked away. At other times Taft would halt briefly and ignore Barkley to question Wagner, who was unable to hear him distinctly.

"If I were the President of the United States," said Taft at one time, "or"—he went on, with some slight degree of modesty, "the Secretary of State—I would want this \$6 billion to use at the International Peace table—for bargaining purposes, if you please."

Behind him, alone and not her usual elephantinely coquettish self, sat the originator of this formulation shouted out so proudly by Taft: Rep. Jesse Sumner, (R-Ill.), Chicago Tribune addict who as a member of the House Banking and Currency Committee had advocated just this. Only then she had included San Francisco. She said the U. S. would not give away so much if it could use as a club the Bretton Woods legislation.

Taft met with a sharp attack from his fellow Republican, Sen. Charles W. Tobey (R-NH). Tobey then launched into a sentimental discourse on his native hills where,

he said, he looked into the hearts of the Bretton Woods delegates from other countries—and he included the USSR—and found that they wanted peace and friendship.

EVERYONE SYMPATHIZES

Everyone was in sympathy with the "purpose" of the bills, even Wheeler—so they said. Taft wasted few words on the purpose, however. He was willing to spend money stabilizing currencies—but only after the countries balanced their budgets, evened up their imports and exports, and got on their feet economically.

"But we haven't balanced our budget for 14 years, since the middle

of the Hoover period," Barkley said, scoring over Taft.

That didn't matter, said Taft. The economic difficulties of the world must be settled before, not after, currencies were to be stabilized.

Wheeler, shaking his head woefully, asked Taft if it weren't terrible, in effect, to have the U. S. contemplate lending England \$3 billion, and Russia \$6 billion, and he didn't know how much to China, in addition to this \$6 billion the Bretton Woods legislation would require, and \$2 or \$3 billion for the Export-Import Bank, Taft, surprisingly, had the same idea.

Wall St. Seeks Control Of Bretton Woods Setup

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The loquacious Senator Robert A. Taft who is filling the Record with his quack-quacking isolationist noises today, cannot point to a single banker who currently is opposing the Bretton Woods legislation—but this does not mean the little group of Wall Street bankers have given up.

The small but potent group of New York bankers who graciously gave in and supported Bretton Woods before it went to a vote in the House—and after they'd seen their chances to block it dwindle to nothing—have a card up their sleeve.

They definitely decided to support it, it is now learned authoritatively, so that they would be in a better position, after it passed the Senate, to try to prevail on President Truman to appoint "their" man.

If the U. S. Governor of the International bank and U. S. Governor of the Stabilization Fund (the House provided that they be the same representative) is a spokesman

for this small group of bankers, the only group of bankers in the country that opposed Bretton Woods, the results might be fatal.

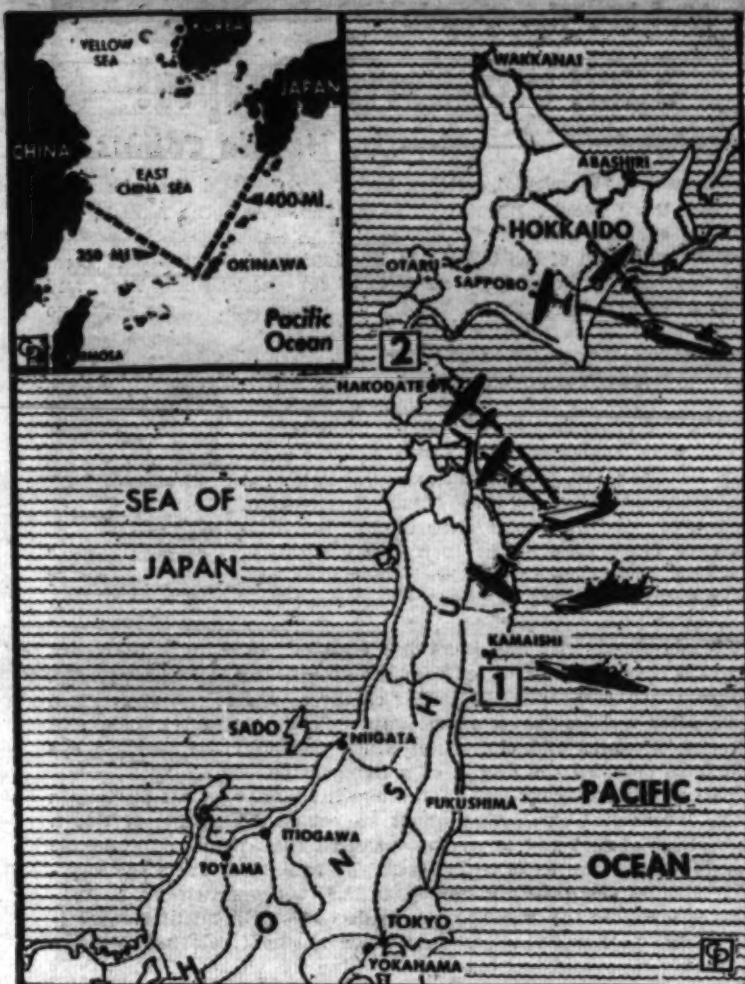
Said a Washingtonian who has been involved in the Bretton Woods discussion from almost the first: "If they put an anti-Soviet man in there, the Soviet Union will withdraw, and the whole thing will blow up."

With Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau's resignation, this looms as a much more serious hazard. Whether the incoming secretary, Fred Vinson, will retain the staff with the know-how on Bretton Woods, is a matter of speculation.

Most important, officials concerned agree, is that the public remain vigilant and that the man picked as governor of the two institutions (two others will be directors) be scrutinized closely. His appointment must be approved by the Senate. This provides labor and progressive groups with an opportunity to look him over and make their opinions known.



TAFT



U. S. naval units steamed into Japan's front yard and for the first time in history shelled a city on Japan's homeland. The target was Kamaishi (1), steel-producing center on the island of Honshu. In air attacks on Japan, the city of Hokodate (2) was set afire recently by carrier planes. Yesterday four Honshu cities were left blazing by 2,500 fire bombs cast by B-29 armadas.

Pepper Heads Group To Abolish Polltax

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 16.— Sen. Claude Pepper (D-Fla.) heads a new bi-partisan steering committee which is pushing the Marcantonio bill to abolish the polltax in seven remaining southern states.

The committee hopes to defeat or prevent any filibuster. Its first move will be to get a favorable vote from the Senate Judiciary Committee, headed by Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Neb.) who got the bill after it passed the House last May. It wants to get this committee vote before the summer recess, and hopes for a Senate floor victory soon after.

The weakening of the Senate filibuster before the threat of cloture (limitation of debate) in the FEPC fight encourages the anti-polltax forces.

Other Senators on the steering committee include: Homer Ferguson

(R-Mich), James M. Mead (D-NY), Arthur Capper (R-Kans), Harley M. Kilgore (D-WVa), and Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash)

First hurdle in the fight is the special sub-committee of the judiciary committee, appointed to deal with the Marcantonio measure. This committee is headed by Sen. Carl A. Hatch (D-NM) who opposes the bill on "constitutional" grounds. A similar excuse for opposition is given by Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney, (D-Wyo) who is also on the committee. Other members are Kilgore, Sen. Alexander Wiley (R-Wis) and Sen. William Langer (R-ND).

Mrs. Katherine Shryver, executive secretary of the National Committee to abolish the Polltax, who announced the formation of the steering committee, is confident of victory.

The filibusterers have discredited themselves, she declared today.

"I believe," she said, "that if H. R. 7 (the Marcantonio bill) were called up tomorrow and a filibuster developed, the Senate would vote for cloture immediately."

Some Fruit, Vegetable Retailers In Brooklyn, Queens Close Down

Fruit and vegetable retailers in Brooklyn and Queens began their strike yesterday. An early check showed that in certain areas retailers had responded to the demand of the Associated Fruit Merchants to close their stores while in other areas the strike was ineffective.

Leaders of the Associated group are directing their main fire at OPA price ceilings and the Sharkey bill to increase penalties for price violators. The Sharkey bill passed both the City Council and the Board of Estimate and is now being studied by the Mayor for his approval or veto. The retailers hope to put pressure on him to veto it.

While this is the position of the leaders of the strike, there is considerable confusion among the rank-and-file retailers concerning its purpose. Squeezed by tie-in sales, black market prices, short-weights and other vicious practices of the

wholesalers, some of them look upon the strike as a protest against the wholesalers.

There appears, however, to be no disposition on the part of the organization leaders to cooperate with OPA and city authorities in fighting the wholesale black market.

There is some danger that the strike will spread to other boroughs and to other retail food trades. The chief victim, under the present program and aims, will be the consumers.

Consumer and trade union leaders recognize that the retailers have a grievance but insist it can be solved not at the expense of price control or the consumer but by fighting together with OPA and consumer movements against the wholesale black market.

'Don't Let Them Make Kids Scab!'--Strikers

Striking newspaper and mail deliverers yesterday appealed to Mayor LaGuardia to put an end to the unlawful use of children as scabs in the two weeks' old news strike. While publishers appeared unable to recruit strikebreakers to man the trucks they have persistently threatened to send through picket lines, some struck newspapers, notably the Daily News, have brazenly hired hundreds of children under 16 to peddle bootleg papers around town. Appealing to the Mayor to stop the use of these children for such purposes, the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union, pointed out that children under 16, in order to sell papers or undertake any other kind of employment, must have a license. "In none of the cases where kids are found peddling the 'Daily News' or any other scab sheet, does the youngster have a license," a spokesman for the union said yesterday.

POLICE SHUT EYES

Mayor LaGuardia was reported to have said he "would look into it." However, police throughout the city continued to ignore the numerous small children who appeared with the 'News' and other papers, selling for five cents and up.

Both the union's strike committee and the members of the Publishers Association were reported in separate closed session yesterday.

Strikers declared that the publishers' attempts to recruit scab drivers at the prevailing wage would be difficult. At the same time, they pointed out that if the publishers should attempt to pay more than the present wage to scab drivers there would be an immediate reaction from all other workers in the industry.

As the strike entered its third week the determination of the men to remain out unless arbitration of their grievances was acceded to by the publishers was apparent. With the War Labor Board playing an openly provocative role, threatening the closed shop itself, and even the jobs of the strikers, other unions came to the assistance of the newsmen.

The Greater New York Industrial Union Council, CIO, led the list of other union bodies which have come out firmly for the strikers' demands and against the WLB's provocation. The CIO Council and a number of its affiliated unions continued to press for immediate arbitration of the independent union's demands, pointing to the willingness of the workers to return to their jobs if they are given the assurance that their case is not lost.

SUPPORT GROWING

CIO affiliates who came to the support of the newspaper strikers over the week-end included the Transport Workers' Union, the New York Newspaper Guild, and News Distribution Local 1, of the United Office and Professional Workers of America.

The strike began 15 days ago when the old contract between the New York Publishers' Association and 14 metropolitan dailies terminated, with no new one to take its place. The WLB had previously urged both parties to continue operations under the terms of the old contract, meanwhile continuing negotiations for a new one. The union charged that the publishers brought the negotiations to a deadlock.

For the past two weeks the Daily Worker and PM have been the only papers on a majority of the newsstands throughout the city. The 'Daily' proved to be particularly popular with the news strikers, many of whom welcomed it as the only organ which gave them a break in describing their grievances and the role of the WLB. Both the Daily Worker and PM operate under separate contracts with the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union and, therefore, are not affected by the strike.

At its third general membership meeting since the strike began, the news union reaffirmed last Sunday its determination to remain out until real collective bargaining was assured.

Strikers Distribute 'Daily' on Picket Line

A man phoned the Daily Worker office Sunday afternoon. "This is one of the news strikers. The boys feel the Daily Worker is the only paper in the city supporting us and bringing the issues to the people, so we'd like you to bring 500 copies of your paper down to our picket line tonight where we can distribute it to the strikers."

A most welcome request, so down to the picket line went a truck carrying 500 copies of yesterday's Daily Worker. The papers were brought to the strikers near the Daily News building on East 42nd St.

An enthusiastic crowd of men then began to rush off with copies of the paper to the picket lines surrounding the offices of the other struck metropolitan sheets. In no time, the 500 copies had been whisked away.

NOW WANT MORE

Rank and file leaders of the union read the stories of the strike in the Daily and then decided they would want more papers to bring to the general public.

As one of them said, "We should get it into the hands of the men on line trying to buy the Daily News. Then they'd learn what the strike was all about."

Again, it was no sooner said than done. Two strikers were dispatched to the Daily Worker building to bring back 700 additional copies of the paper. They arrived at 11 p.m.

At 42nd street, rank and file strike leaders then began to assign strikers distribute the paper to people waiting to get copies of the Daily News.

Soon a good number of men were hawking the Daily Worker on the street. "Read all about the strike. . . Read the baseball scores, don't buy a scab paper. . . Get your copy of the Daily Worker."

It didn't take more than forty minutes for all seven hundred copies of the paper to be distributed.

And as the last one was put into the hands of a soldier, a striker exclaimed: "Now that's something!"

As indeed it was.

Seek Unity On Middle East

WASHINGTON, July 16 (UP).—The Foreign Policy Association today called for internationalization of Palestine.

A report, prepared by Grant S. McClellan, of the association's research staff, said that any course the United States pursues "must be developed in relation to our broader policy, especially with respect to Britain and Russia."

"The Allies, having so recently combined to defeat the Axis powers in Europe, may find that the Middle East has become the next testing ground of their unity," the report said. "For the danger exists, as in the recent Franco-Syrian dispute, that open warfare in Palestine may spread throughout the Arab world. In that event, all of the great powers would be involved."

The report urged broader economic development of the Middle East, but warned that before such long-range tasks are completed the political aspirations of both Jews and Arabs, fanned by outside sympathizers, may lead to violent explosions.

Food Restrictions to Continue—Anderson

WASHINGTON, July 16 (UP).—Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson said tonight that food shortages will continue for the rest of the year despite efforts by the Army to restrict its demands.

Conceding that his first food report to the people was not optimistic, he said in a radio (ABC) address that meats, fats, oils, sugar, condensed and evaporated milk and canned fruits and vegetables will continue in short supply. In addition, rice and dry bean supplies will get shorter.

The only bright spot is the milk supply.

He said the Army is making "a severe effort" to help out civilian food shortages.

Gob Drowns Fleeing Hart's Is.

The attempted escape of eight men from the U. S. Navy disciplinary barracks on Hart's Island near here is believed to have resulted in the drowning of an enlisted man, the Navy reported today.

The announcement said that the seven Navy men and one Marine, attempting to escape, started to swim the 500 yards to nearby City Island shortly before roll call last night.

Four of the men who quickly turned back reported that they tried to rescue one man who called for help but they were unable to save him. Three other men were nearing City Island when they called for help and were picked up by a boat which returned them to the barracks.

The Navy withheld the name of the man believed to have drowned pending further investigation and notification of kin.

Beet Growers Form Fake Agricultural Union

Special to the Daily Worker

AUSTIN, Tex., July 16.—W. Lee O'Daniel's former appointee, John D. Reed, ex-labor commissioner of Texas, is now busy grinding axes for the Michigan sugar beet growers. Between them they have cooked up a phony "union" to serve as a front for tax-free agricultural labor recruiting in Texas.

Trade unionists and progressives in the capitol city were immediately wary when the former labor commissioner with the anti-labor record made application to the present labor commissioner, Leonard Carlton, for a charter for the "Texas Agricultural Workers Union."

Application for the charter was denied following a hearing. Carlton said he refused the charter because in his judgement the proposed organization was not a bona fide labor union, but rather a "company union."

One applicant, Carlton said, (meaning Reed) was an attorney for a sugar beet growers association while the other two were labor recruiters for the same association. The overall impression of the state's representatives was that the proposed officers of the union represent management, not labor.

HUGE BEET ARMY

An interview with AFL State Sec'y Harry W. Acreman provided the clue to Reed's antics.

"Reed's application for a union charter," said Acreman, "appears to be a scheme to establish the semblance of a union, controlled not by workers, but in fact operated and managed by agents of the employers for the purpose of circumventing the recruiting license and tax laws of Texas." (Under the law, a bona fide union is exempt from this employment agency law.)

Beet growers from the great lakes

states have been recruiting agricultural labor in Texas for years, according to Acreman. In normal years, he estimated from thirty to forty thousand people have been shipped to the beet fields.

To control this traffic and to retain agricultural labor for the needs of Texas farmers, heavy licenses were placed on employment services operating in this field. A recruiting agency must pay \$150 for each county in which it operates as well as a state fee.

Labor Commissioner Carlton said that under Reed's proposed set-up, his so-called union could wire its local here for workers who could then legitimately be shipped up to the beet fields of Michigan with no cost to the growers.

"The whole thing is a subterfuge to permit the beet growers to recruit workers under the union name," Carlton said.

The testimony at the hearing before the labor commissioner and the

assistant Attorney General, David Wuntch, established the following facts: that John D. Reed is a corporation lawyer in the employ of the sugar beet growers as well as secretary-treasurer of the "Texas Agricultural Workers Union"; that the other two executives of the phony union are company employees.

Zacarias Moncivals, Alamo, president of the "union," revealed under questioning that he has been recruiting labor for the beet growers. Roberto Zapata, San Antonio, vice-president, also admitted to being a labor recruiter for the growers.

Asked by Carlton whether either actually did the work of beet workers such as pulling beets, etc., both replied in the negative. They both admitted to being paid by the "Beet Growers Employment Committee," an organization of employers.

Further testimony revealed that Zapata uses a post office box belonging to this same "Beet Growers Employment Committee."

Ask Retrial in Negro 'Mutiny'

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, yesterday appealed to Secretary of the Navy Forrestal for permission to file additional briefs and for opportunity personally to present the case of 50 Negro seamen convicted last October for mutiny at Yerba Buena Island, Cal.

The Navy Department announced July 13 that the convictions, after investigation, had been held legal. Ralph Bard, Acting Secretary of the Navy, who signed the Navy Department announced, declared that "the trials were conducted fairly and impartially" and that "racial discrimination was guarded against."

The Negro seamen were originally charged with mutiny in August, 1944, for refusing to load ammunition

at Port Chicago, Cal., where investigation disclosed that more than 300 had been killed a month earlier in an explosion. Investigation disclosed also that the men, supervised wholly by white officers, had received no training in the handling of ammunition prior to the disaster.

A Navy psychiatrist testified at the trial that there were certain definite fear reaction in men who had experienced an explosion of this kind.

Mr. Marshall declared in his request to the Navy Department that if the men had been white "the case would not have merited a trial." The NAACP special counsel said also that it was unfortunate that the Navy Department had released pictures showing the largest mutiny trial in history involved Negroes.

Making the Grade Such Wonderful People!

by Harold Collins

PHIL said: "Wonderful, getting home. . . ." And then he said: "But those people, Harold: The French. And the British, too. You just couldn't know! . . ."

I thought then of the other GIs, hundreds and thousands of them right now, getting home from all sorts of far-away places: Paris and London, yes and Berlin; and Cairo and Balikpapan. How long ago was it that they had sat hunched over books and pads in our classrooms, and been for that space of time "American education"? (There are those waving from troopship decks today who, at that moment when Chamberlain was flying to Berchtesgaden, were coming back from their summer vacations for their last year at P.S. So-and-So! . . .) And how does it happen that, having been part of our schools, and at a time when nations and peoples were being drowned in their blood, they "just couldn't know," until they came face to face with them, the groups and masses of human beings that live at another longitude?



HOW shockingly flat and inept has been our teaching with regard to the scope and variety of human culture! In the earliest grades, perhaps, some "geography": a matter chiefly of names and places, and maybe after awhile, "exports and imports"; the careful tracing and re-tracing of maps and charts, on which not even the sharpest eye could have detected the breath of a living being.

Later, but mainly for those for whom the more rigorous disciplines of the "academic" curriculum might be considered as too severe, a hodge-podge of fact and fancy that passed by the name of "economic geography," as often as not filled with the rankest slanders of "backward" colonial peoples. And finally, in the language fields, a once-a-week (or for those too "dull" to master declensions, it might be an all-term affair) "cultural studies," that made much of colorful costumes and market-days, and was not above touting the virtues of Mussolini's and Franco's "delightful scenes," for after all were not the costumes the same?

What spade-work needs to be done to unearth the peoples of the globe from that morass of trivial fact-mongering and unwholesome contempt beneath which the run-of-the-mill classroom has buried them! And it occurs to me that the Marxist movement in America has yet to lend the powerful stimulus of its social-scientific approach to the creation of texts and syllabi and devices in this direction.

Where are our own "people's histories" to which the honest and eager student can turn, once he has rescued himself from the nausea and the confusion of those fat textbooks that clutter his brief-case, year in and year out? Where is the popular study of the earth's resources, and of man's enormous additions to them; where is the survey of science and art, for ordinary consumption, that views these in relation to the development of productive resources and social forms?

IT IS more than a decade now since the Communist movement began drawing into its ranks outstanding and highly-equipped scholars, technicians and pedagogs. In their own contacts with students, perhaps, they have brought to their teaching that sense of people and people's cultures which Gorki summed up in the phrase, "Man! What a proud sound that has!"

But if the schools and classrooms of America are to move in the future on any scale towards a new orientation to nations and cultures, they shall have to make a sharp break with their past; and who, if not the Communist educator, can lay down the challenge for them?

He Learned Why Vets Can't Trust Rankin

When Rube Schafer, veteran, went down to Washington last week to see Rep. John E. Rankin about his anti-closed shop bill, he was "paying back" the union that is helping him forge a career and "protecting the security" of the men still in the service.

Rube, you may recall, is the chap who had that fracas with the relic of Mississippi feudalism in the House corridors last Wednesday when he had the temerity to ask Rankin about the bill to bar closed shop provisions to veterans.

Discharged for medical reasons after 43 months in the service, 19 of them overseas, he is now learning the sign-painting and display advertising trade as an apprentice. He got the job through the cooperation of the union in the field, the Sign, Pictorial and Display Union Local 230 of the AFL, with the Veterans' Administration. Besides getting him the job, the union has, of course, waived initiation fees.

Lots of other unions, he says, are cooperating with the VA in placing veterans and teaching them trades.

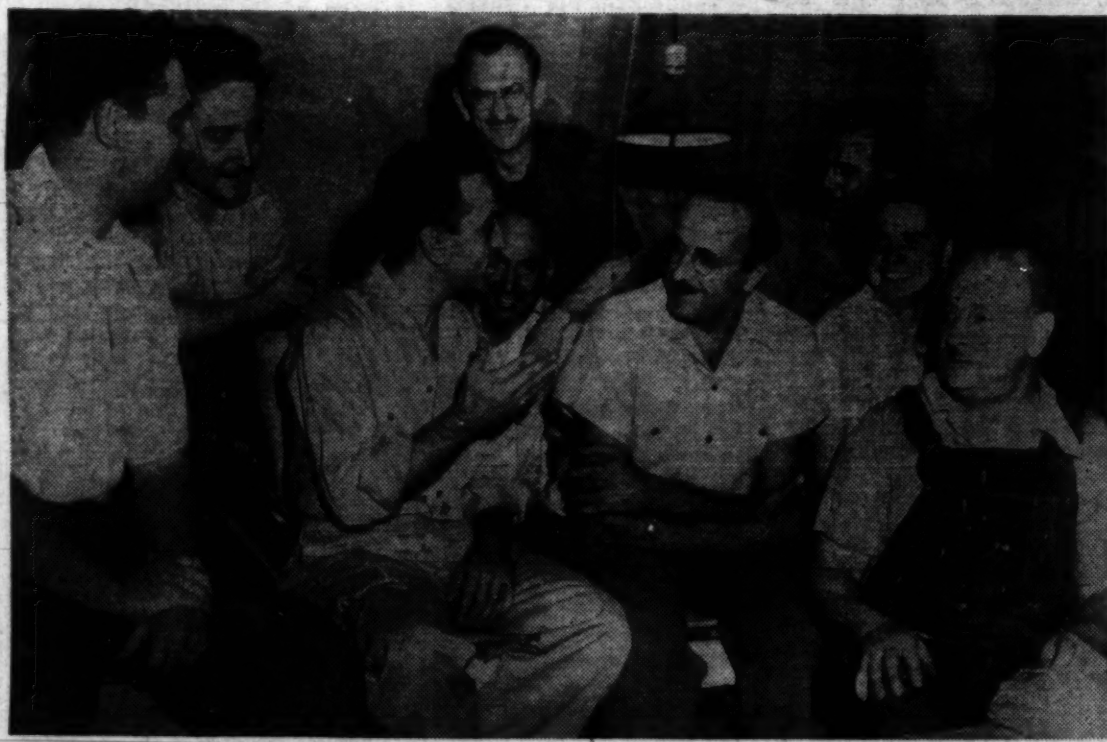
Rube went through virtually the entire North African campaign, receiving a front-line promotion from Pfc. to sergeant in the course of it.

"Ever since I got out," he told us in an interview, "I've been doing whatever I could do to help the men who are still in."

Going down to Washington on that Rankin union-busting bill was one way to help, he figured.

Asked to expand on that idea, he said:

"Well, once the boys take their uniforms off they become workers, and a worker without his union



Rube Schafer (hand raised) receives congratulations from his fellow workers. —Daily Worker Photo

is like a soldier without a rifle.

"What the guys at the front want above all else is security. You get that way when your life becomes one in which you don't know what's going to happen to you from one minute to the next. And there just isn't any security in it for a worker without a union to protect him."

FELT INSECURE

He cited his own experience after he had gotten out of the Army and found himself with a wife and young child to support and no career. That miserable feeling of insecurity is now gone as a result

of his job.

Rube was bitter at the contemptuous handling he had gotten from Rankin. Not that it was a personal matter, he explained. The thing that gripped him was that Rankin, the man who heads the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, would have mistreated any other veteran the same way.

Here is how he tells the story of his encounter:

I walked up to Rankin in the corridor, outside his office and said, "Rep. Rankin, sir, I am a veteran, just come in from New York. I

am interested in this legislation you are discussing."

Without stopping to discuss it, Rankin's impatient answer was, "It's been reported out; you can read it."

"But, sir, I would like to know why veterans haven't been given the chance to be heard on the issue, since it affects veterans."

"I'm taking care of veterans," Rankin shouted, "not you."

He then walked into his office and shut the door with a bang.

CALLED COPS

When Rube tried to follow him in, Rankin had one of his office

Name U.S. Zone Police Heads

WASHINGTON, July 16 (UP).—The War Department today issued a call for fingerprint experts for duty in Germany, "where the largest fingerprinting job in history is beginning."

It also announced appointment of five civilian police experts and a fire department supervisor for the U.S. occupational zone.

Lynn G. Adams, retired head of the Pennsylvania State Police, Harrisburg, will be in charge of rural police.

Jonathon Harwood, III, of the Rhode Island State Police, Providence, and Theo E. Hall, police chief of Wilmette, Ill., will take over public safety planning.

George Swann, Upper Montclair, N. J., an official of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, will supervise German fire departments in the U.S. zones.

girls call a House cop, who took the protesting vet down to the basement. He was kept there awhile and finally released after he had gotten in touch with the office of his own Congressman.

"I don't see how a man like that can be entrusted with the future of over 15,000,000 of America's finest men," Rube said.

He was highly gratified at the reception he got from his fellow workers after they had read the story in the press the following day. There was a feeling of gratitude for the way he had stood up to the fascist-minded Mississippi Congressman and pride that it was one of the boys from the shop who had done it. The boss, too, went out of his way to congratulate him.

Open Air Rally to Urge Franco Break

A MASS street meeting at 53d St. and Madison Ave. will be held tomorrow (Wednesday) from 8 to 7 p. m. to honor Rep John M. Coffee, who is leading the fight in Congress to break relations with Franco Spain.

The meeting is sponsored by the American Committee for Spanish Freedom.

Speakers will include Councilman Michael J. Quill, Councilman Benjamin J. Davis Jr., Eugene P. Connolly, New York County ALP secretary and James J. Longhi, twice torpedoed merchant seaman.

Let 'er Roll

THE following letter from William Rust of Cleveland, Ohio, reveals some of the excellent work done by Five-by-Fivers.

"I am selling The Worker house to house in a working class neighborhood. I ring the bell or knock at the door and strange people that I don't know answer. I tell them I want to get them acquainted with America's best labor paper, then I hold the press up vertically and allow them to read the headline. Then I point to the lower right hand or left hand box of headlines of articles.

"I always read the paper and am able to talk briefly on these subjects. This week I sold ten. The composition of the neighborhood is Slovene Catholic. In one building I sold four copies at five doors. I have almost covered half of an entire ward which has a population of some 29,000 people. I have already gotten three six month subs. When the weather got nice and workers sat on porches in front yards, I sold The Worker among them.

"A point that helps sell papers is to urge the prospective reader to take some kind of immediate action, like writing to his Congressman to defeat the Hatch-Ball-Burton bill which would weaken the Wagner Act and make it easier for the employers to cut wages.

"Another action I suggested was to get people to write to our Senators to vote for the Security Charter. Also getting Congressmen to support reconversion measures before the summer recess of Congress. I have to talk briefly on the importance of these measures. In selling The Worker during the San Francisco Conference, I dwelled on writing Stettinius and the American delegation protesting their position on Poland, Argentina, the veto and little talk goes along with the sale of The Worker.

"I have sold as high as 19 papers in a week, but I figure ten or eleven a week is quite easy and I am satisfied. I work five ten-hour days and Saturday till noon. My shop workers who are progressive get the paper, but there are only 45 in my small CIO shop.

"I am the only one in the club that does this house to house work trying to cover the working class of these wards in a two-mile radius. Most of the club members don't like this kind of activity. It takes too much patience for them, I guess. I agree it takes patience, and a lot of it, but I meet a lot of good people, and this keeps me from getting too far out in front of the workers, and keeps me in line with them.

I rarely find a red baiter, and I can correct them if they will stay and talk. I used to think that every house would turn me down. I got this impression from being in a red-baiting socialist loca in Detroit during 1937-40. But I find The Worker is more accepted now than in those days. One must stand firm and talk up to the workers in order to make a sale."

For a 65-Cent Floor Under Wages

An Editorial

The first breath of fresh air on wage policy to come out of the halls of Congress in a long time was the unanimous report of the Pepper subcommittee of the Senate recommending a War Labor Board 65-cent minimum.

The report was sharply critical of the WLB for fixing a 50-cent minimum until several weeks ago which was termed "purely arbitrary" and in no way consistent with needs for the barest standard of living.

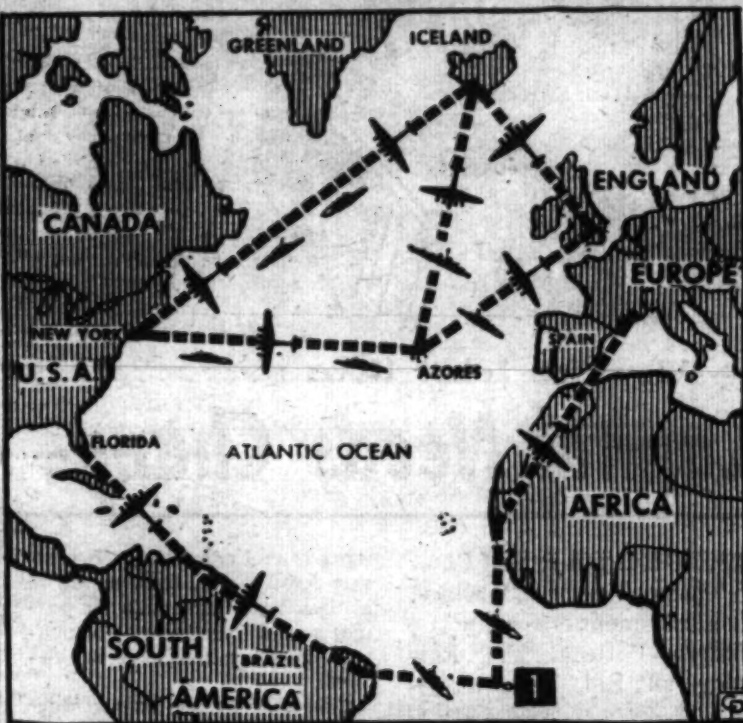
Particularly revealing were the figures in the report showing that of 28,000,000 workers in non-agricultural fields, exclusive of domestic and professional workers, 2,000,000 still earn less than the antiquated 40-cent

minimum of the Wage-Hour Act. More than 5,000,000 earn below 50 cents and 10,000,000 earn below 65 cents. Those who have been screaming so much about wages being high today, ought put these figures in their pipes and smoke them.

A 65-cent minimum is important to higher-paid workers, too. It has well been shown that both the level and security of higher wage scales is greatly influenced by the minimum levels. Today, as employers switch to civilian production and to new attempts to force down wage scales, a 65-cent floor beneath which they would not be permitted to go, would be great reassurance on our frequently-stated aim to keep up wage scales.

The case of the seamen gives us an indication of what workers face generally. Their wartime wage boost was given them under the title of a war risk bonus. Yesterday a deep cut of the bonus went into effect because technically the war risk is supposed to be over. The seamen find that what is left in their envelope doesn't even come up to the 55-cent hourly minimum that the WLB is allowing now.

The entire labor movement will greet the Pepper report. What is really needed, however, is real dynamic mass support for it from coast to coast. The 65-cent minimum should be among the top points on the agenda of the people.



Servicemen being flown back to the United States from Europe will have the protection of ships of the United States, England and Brazil. As the map shows, areas around Greenland and Iceland have rescue patrols in case of air accidents. Between Africa and Brazil (1) the waters are also well protected while from the Azores to the United States coast many ships are on guard. A total of 30,000 U. S. troops are scheduled to fly home in August.

Returning Vets Entitled to Better Rail Jobs, Says Whitney

CLEVELAND, July 16.—A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, said here today that returning G. I. railroad workers "are, we feel, entitled to return to jobs and working conditions better than those which they left."

Mr. Whitney's statement was issued as he prepared to leave for New York for a conference between a committee of railroad presidents and the chiefs of the railroad brotherhoods.

"The B. of R. T. believes that the promises of employment for the returning veterans should be kept," the statement asserted. "It believes that working conditions should be of a nature to compensate for their sacrifices and hardships."

"The price level and cost of living have gone up at least 40 percent, and that is a conservative estimate. The B. of R. T. believes there must be some compensation for this rise. The B. of R. T. has wholeheartedly endorsed the government efforts to combat inflation. However, we are now facing facts and not theories. The war has given the railroads vastly increased profits. It has also given many badly capitalized roads a chance at least to set their financial houses in order.

"Brotherhood members have been patient for patriotic reasons. Now we must face the facts in justice to the returning G. I. brothers, who are, we feel, entitled to return to jobs and working conditions better than those which they left."

Roberts' Resignation Viewed as 'No Loss'

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The resignation of Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts of the United States Supreme Court entails no loss to the Negro people or to labor.

That is the opinion of Andrew Ransom, member of the Howard University Law School faculty here, who helped to prepare and has participated in many National Association for the Advancement of Colored People cases for the Supreme Court. Mr. Ransom's views are known to represent those of other Negro lawyers.

Roberts, he said, "became a great dissenter," having dissented from every "really important decision in recent years." The jurist, Ransom declared, "has hampered progress and real liberalism."

Murdered in Dallas

DALLAS, Tex., July 16 (UP).—Claude (Cowboy) Henry, husband of Toni Jo Henry who was executed in Lake Charles, La., in 1942 for the murder of a Houston, Tex., salesman, was shot and killed early Sunday morning.

S. W. Farrow, cafe proprietor, surrendered at the Sheriff's office after the shooting and was released on \$5,000 bond.

Rail Maintenance Workers Choose CIO

The CIO United Railroad Workers this week won the Mediation Board election held among maintenance of way and miscellaneous groups on the Santa Fe Railroad. The vote for CIO was 6,100; 5,200 voted AFL and 523 votes were void.

UAW to Discuss No-Strike Issue

MINNEAPOLIS, July 16 (UP).—The United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural implement workers union (CIO) executive board will again consider the no-strike pledge at its 10-day meeting which opened today.

George F. Addes, secretary-tesaurer, said the controversial question had been placed on the program of problems that will come before the board for discussion.

The pledge already has been upheld by two thirds vote of the union membership this year, but the question was brought up again at regional conferences at Detroit, Pontiac, Mich., and Buffalo, N. Y., where revocation was called for now that the European phase of the war is over.

An agreement between AFL building trades council in the Detroit area and the UAW to submit jurisdictional disputes to an arbitration committee will come before the board for ratification. The disputes arose when AFL construction workers were employed in plants dominated by CIO unions, often at higher wage scales.

700 IN WALKOUT AT STEEL SPRING PLANT

PITTSBURGH, July 16.—Seven hundred employees of the Standard Steel Spring Co. at nearby New Castle were still on strike today in protest against the discharge of a worker who is also a part-time preacher.

The preacher took three days off to attend a meeting of his church. When he returned to the plant he was fired. A grievance was filed by the United Steelworkers, CIO, but before a meeting was held the men walked out.

CONTINUE STRIKE AT CONSOLIDATED COAL

JENKINS, Ky., July 16.—Twenty-two hundred miners and store clerks at the Consolidation Coal Co. today rejected a plea of United Mine Workers officials to call off their week-old strike.

The strike started last Monday when the miners pulled out of the pits in protest against the dismissal of an employee by a mine foreman. The walkout spread to 200 company store clerks and recreation building workers.

1,500 WALK OUT AT METALLURGICAL PLANT

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 16.—Fifteen hundred gas workers struck the big Electro-Metallurgical plant at Alloy, W. Va. last night and the plant today was closed down. The strikers charged the company with refusal to arbitrate grievances.

A strike vote was taken at the plant two weeks ago under National Labor Relations Board auspices. The union contract expired at midnight last night.

The strikers are members of the CIO Gas, Coke and Chemical

Workers Union. Grievances listed include wages, seniority rights and the refusal of the company to arbitrate.

WLB ORDERS PHONE OPERATORS TO RETURN

WARREN, O., July 16.—The War Labor Board today ordered striking telephone operators here to return to work and told them that an immediate conference between union officials and public members of the WLB Telephone Commission had been arranged.

The strike began when the 120 telephone operators at the Warren Telephone Co. walked out in a dispute over wages, union shop and other grievances.

The strikers, all women, are members of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL.

A constant picket line was in progress yesterday around the telephone plant.

CIO Union Wins Insurance Plan

A Group Insurance Plan, practically identical with the plan over which New York City's newspaper strike is being waged, will be incorporated into a new agreement with the firm of D. Lisner, wholesalers of novelty jewelry, by Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Union, CIO Local 65 announced yesterday.

The plan provides for weekly contributions by the employer of 3 percent of his payroll to an insurance fund administered by the Union, which provides sickness and accident benefits, hospitalization, surgical services and life insurance to members covered by the plan.

As a result of the agreement with the Lisner firm, 55 warehouse and office workers will secure the benefits of the plan.

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ARTHUR ELMER
Friend and Comrade
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GOON SQUAD—1945 MODEL



Eyes on Potsdam

THERE will be no authoritative news from the Big Three meeting at Potsdam for some time, but there is enough in the circumstances of this unusual conference to give the whole world food for thought.

It is the first get-together of the Big Three since the defeat of Germany, with all the problems that have arisen for settlement in Europe following the military defeat of the enemy. Yet, the war in Asia is still to be fought through to completion; and the interrupted visit of Chung-king's Premier, T. V. Soong, in Moscow, shows us how closely the Soviet Union is involved in Pacific events.

It is the first meeting since San Francisco; a good charter was produced at the security conference, but everyone understands that the charter's success will depend on the solution of exactly the problems which are confronting Truman, Stalin and Churchill. The position of Britain, incidentally, is very peculiar and very important. For the Big Three are meeting while it is not yet certain whether the Tories will continue in power; yet, on that will depend a great deal of the future Europe and Asia.

Finally, it is the first such meeting for President Truman. That in itself raises many questions. Will Truman continue in the path of Roosevelt?—this is the question our allied peoples are asking.

So much for the surrounding circumstances and question marks. Surely, we can say that the Big Three are inheriting all the unsolved issues of the Yalta conference and many more. The destruction of fascism in Germany itself is far from accomplished, and so far the United States and Britain are lagging far behind the Soviet Union. The destruction of fascism in the rest of Europe—especially in the areas controlled by Anglo-American forces—is far from accomplished. There is Greece, for example. And there is the extremely unsatisfactory situation with regard to Spain.

As for Asia, we do not doubt that the conference will deal with both the war and the peace in every respect. All we can emphasize is that there will be no real solutions without reckoning upon the strength and position of the Soviet Union. Shortening the war in Asia depends also on Anglo-American policy toward the unity of China and the mobilization of the "colonial" peoples who want a chance to fight for their independence.

While the Big Three are meeting, the enemies of the democracy, the enemies of cooperation with the USSR, continue their feverish activity over here. Yes, the charter will be ratified in the Senate. Bretton Woods may finally pass also. But behind many of the "yes" votes there are still the voices of powerful imperialist groups who cannot be relied upon to secure a genuine peace. It is these forces who must be watched and fought—even while we watch and wait for news from Potsdam.

The Righteous Publishers

EVERY union-busting employer always professes the highest ethical motives and the purest concern for the public good. But for sheer righteousness the New York publishers take something of a prize. They would have us believe that unselfish devotion to millions of newspaper readers has guided their course.

So it would be interesting to know what justification the publishers can give for their use of young boys from the sidewalks to break the strike and peddle their papers?

Would these guardians of the youth, these paragons of civic virtue, maintain that it is useful vocational training to teach young kids the gentle art of scabbing and the ways of consorting with the gangster and criminal elements who are traditionally used as strikebreakers?

Or what excuse have the publishers got for the vicious attempt to use Negro youths to break the strike, for the deliberate attempt to stir up racial feeling?

On what high moral plane would the publishers explain the efforts of the New York Daily News, the spearhead of their union-busting drive, to create friction between veterans and workers?

Or what possible reason can they give for not submitting the whole dispute to arbitration as the union has repeatedly demanded?

This is the crux of the problem. For reasons best known to itself, the War Labor Board refuses to handle disputes on such issues as the 3 percent welfare fund contribution which the union asks from the publishers.

If the publishers want to indulge in strikebreaking pure and simple, that is one thing, and the public should know it. But if they want to work out this situation, the only possible way is by arbitration. This is what the workers and the progressives of New York must demand with increasing clamor.

Views on Labor News

Capital Needs Change of Climate

by George Morris

SECRETARY of Commerce Henry A. Wallace, in a statement endorsing the Murray-Pattman Full Employment Bill, declared flatly that "there is not a shred of evidence" that private enterprise has ever been able to safeguard humanity from depression.

"Private enterprise does not and cannot assume final responsibility for smooth functioning of the economy," he wrote as he endorsed the aim of the bill which would require the Government to estimate private job capacity and fill in the difference.

Wallace is the first Secretary of Commerce to state this truth so plainly. Several weeks ago Fred M. Vinson, who now takes over the Treasury post, said much the same. Most other Government department heads, and even the conservative Secretary of State, James F. Byrnes, endorsed the bill "in principle."

Wallace, the most liberal of the administration leaders, undoubtedly means what he says. The howl that reaction raised against him when he was nominated for the post, especially the howl of the monopolists, whom he attacks so frequently, should be evidence on that score. But the endorsements from some others in the administration leaves one wondering if we aren't confronted with the old game of being favored on anything for the future, but getting nowhere on matters that require immediate attention.

Those Bills Are Still Waiting Action

Congress about to run off for the summer forgot all the bills pending on reconversion questions. The bill to raise unemployment benefits to \$25 for 26 weeks, although called an "emergency" measure by the President, was introduced nearly a month after it was made, and was neatly pigeonholed. The bill to raise the minimum wage, too, was forgotten.

If an endorsement of these measures is meant, then a real effort should have been made to get action upon them. In the ab-

sence of real administration pressure for the bills, then we are to assume that a clash with the poll-taxers and reactionary Republicans is either feared or not desired.

The same is true on the wage situation. To talk of a "high wage economy" and "full employment" as our ideal and at the same time hold tight to a wage freeze while earnings fall is to talk nonsense. Stabilization authorities do not have to go to Congress to open the door for wage adjustments. Nor do they have to wait for a minimum wage raise by law before they set a desired substandard level. The War Labor Board recently set 55 cents an hour as the substandard level. The amount could be raised to the 65 cents recently suggested as legislation by Stabilization Director William H. Davis. Furthermore, as CIO Counsel Lee Pressman points out, Davis is well aware that the chance for passage of a 65-cent minimum in the present Congress is far from bright.

Speaking before the National Maritime Union's convention, Pressman described a conversation he had with Stabilizer Davis. Davis acknowledged to Pressman that, in face of a rise in corporation profits from an annual average of four billion to a 1944 profit of nearly 25 billion dollars, wage raises would not have to be balanced with price raises. But Pressman reports him as saying that the corporations have the political pressure on Congress and on OPA, and that neither Congress nor the OPA could resist them if labor received a wage raise and they demanded a price rise.

Pressman draws from that the conclusion that labor has fallen down on its political action and is not making its influence felt

in Washington. And we can draw still another conclusion: liberal spokesmen of capitalism may some time go quite far in expressing progressive sentiment, but they aren't particularly aggressive in pressing for those sentiments. The best of them, like Roosevelt, will at times give encouragement to the working class to rally such pressure and help develop the proper climate for needed legislation. But they cannot be depended upon to lead in a progressive direction. They give way only when public sentiment is strong enough.

The Strike of the News Deliverers

Labor will continue to be cold-shouldered in Washington until the tide of back home sentiment at shop gates and public squares makes itself felt sufficient. Perhaps the War Labor Board policy of applying sanctions upon labor unions will arouse some of our labor organizations. The crassest example of giving way to pressure is the way the War Labor Board jumped to the bidding of the New York publishers. They demanded "legal" permission to break the strike of news delivery drivers and the WLB gave it to them—the first time it gave such permission. They demanded cancellation of the closed shop and the WLB told them that they have a right to fire any driver they pleased.

And who cracks the whip in the publishers' setup? Paterson, publisher of the New York Daily News notorious for his editorials advocating a negotiated peace with Japan. These most outspoken and conscious representatives of reaction decided to take initiative for what they hope would spread into a nation-wide union busting drive. This is the sort of pressure that seems to be having effect on the WLB these days.

Worth Repeating

CONGRESS NEEDS JOLTING is the title of a leading editorial in the Daily People's World of July 13, which says: Congress and government officials have been treating reconversion problems with no consideration for labor and an exaggerated solicitude for the pockets of corporation wallowing in profits.

All this double-talk is getting sour. Organized labor is in a mood to demand with insistence that Congress act on such issues as unemployment compensation and that the Administration leaders forget tax relief to the greedy corporations long enough to fight for something for labor.

CPA Discussion Page

Open to All CPA Members—Send Your Contributions to Communist Political Association, 35 E. 12 St., N. Y. C.

'Teheran': Socialism? Shh! Not So Loud!

By HARRY MARTEL

Years of opportunism are not disposed of by mere repudiation. Browder's dangerous course was followed only because we had been prepared for it through a gradual absorption of opportunist ideas and modes of work. The nature of our recruiting, for instance, tends to liquidate the distinction between the vanguard and the class. The need to understand American history was satisfied with a one-sided political approach to the past, enabling us to make artificial analogies to fit our shifting tactics.

This essentially petty-bourgeois approach to American history found expression in the ambiguous slogan: Communism is 20th Century Americanism. We accepted this slogan and then accepted with equal facility the lame withdrawal of it. We failed to see that the opportunistic-pragmatist advancing and repudiation of the slogan fostered further opportunistic notions. We lost sight of the deep strategic and tactical importance of slogans as the crystallization of a firmly grounded political conviction based on class relationships.

Essentially our movement is engaged in a struggle between Marxist and bourgeois ideologies. Its outcome is of decisive importance to the world, because of the very weight of American imperialism in world affairs.

Browder's dominating thought was the leadership of monopoly capital in foreign and domestic affairs, on the ground that it was to monopoly's interest to maintain the coalition. He refuses to see that the fundamental objective of American monopoly capital is to achieve world hegemony. This objective is rooted in the very nature of its operation and cannot be eliminated by diplomatic agreements. It can be frustrated only by the struggle of the American people, led by the working class, against monopoly capital. The belief that Teheran eliminated the normal course of monopoly's operations distorts the significance of that agreement, revises Marxism and gives carte blanche to the imperialists to pursue their anti-democratic, violent and catastrophic course.

Our movement accepted almost without demur this pernicious line because the line seemed to proceed from sound premises. Browder was correct in stating that the Anglo-American-Soviet coalition marked an unprecedented relationship between the capitalist and socialist states. But our theoretical immaturity revealed itself when we failed to see that Browder made an unwarranted leap from his correct notion to the incorrect one that the old relationship between the capitalist and socialist worlds was thereby canceled out.

Browder made it appear that Roosevelt spoke for monopoly capi-

tal at Teheran. He failed to note (a) that Roosevelt, elected by a people's coalition opposed by the bulk of monopoly capital, was a center of conflicting economic interests and, therefore, a representative (as were also Hoover and Vandenberg), not the representative of the capitalist class; (b) that FDR had no power to commit that class to any course of action, and (c) that, even if monopoly capital had given Roosevelt a blank check, its course of action would be, as always, shaped by its laws of motion, which are independent of its will and intention.

The notion that the American ruling class signed the Teheran agreement gave rise to the theory that the epoch of imperialism was on its way out; that the class struggle was no longer the driving force of social movement, and that American capitalism was a lusty, young organism with plenty of progress in its system. This led further to the idea that socialism was becoming a naughty word, to be uttered only when no one was around to listen. With socialism disappearing into the heavens, the Communist vanguard ceased to have any importance. Hence, the liquidationist tendencies.

Browder was correct in saying that certain capitalist class interests involve the maintenance of Teheran. Were this not so, the agreement would not have been made in the first place. But Browder forgot to add that it is also,

and more fundamentally, to capitalist class interests to break the coalition. This paradox is rooted in the contradictions between the capitalist and socialist worlds, between imperialist rivals and between the capitalist class and the working class. When Browder speaks, therefore, of "the true" capitalist interests, he is metaphysical. This, together with the notion that "intelligence" among the capitalists will solve contradictions, stands Marxism on its head. Marxism is not pragmatism. The actions of capitalists are determined, not by "intelligence," but by the contradictions in the economic structure.

The same mode of thinking is implicit in Browder's conclusion from his correct statement that Teheran had canceled out Munich. He tried to make it appear that Teheran had canceled out the causes of Munich, an utter impossibility, since those causes are imperialism itself.

Browder's excessive regard for the tycoons of capital has led him to combine the social-democratic notion of the reconciliation of classes with the Menshevik policy of leadership by the big bourgeoisie and to add to these American pragmatist "theories" of social engineering and "the method of intelligence" in solving social problems.

Comrade Foster presented the problem squarely when he said that Browder's revisionist views constitute a complete theoretical system. In essence, it is bourgeois ideology and specifically American bourgeois.

Browder's report to the March plenum in which he tries to satisfy the working class with talk about its high standard of living during wartime is typically bourgeois.

But the question remains: How did the Marxist-Leninists accept this bourgeois theory? There are many answers: Speaking for myself, I was oppressed by the idea that my doubts, reservations, and even opposition, to numerous aspects of the line were due to an inability to apply my knowledge to the present situation. Browder falsely stated that "Teheran" was the product of an organized movement of Marxists, of the United States and the world. This in itself stifled opposition. Secondly, we were in the habit of tolerating adventurism in theory as the reverse side of a disparagement of theory. This was due to the nature of American life which, because imperialism is so strong in it, breeds opportunism everywhere—in politics, trade unionism and in social life. "Success," "doing things" "bigger and better" "make a record," "ideas are true if they work"—such prevalent notions did not spare our movement. How powerful a hold this pragmatism with its fetishizing of practice has upon our thought may even be seen in the original draft resolution where it is stated: "The opportunist errors which we were committing did not dominate our wartime policies." Theory and practice are so separated here that practice is held to be beneficial, while theory may be detrimental.

CPA Members

ALL MEMBERS of the CPA are urged to attend their meetings and participate in the discussion and vote on the Draft Resolution and on delegates to the State Conventions.

We call upon all members to immediately pay up their dues through the second quarter and convention assessment.

Actually, our theories did dominate our wartime policies to the extent that these policies were specifically vanguard policies, as the discussion abundantly proves.

The party must eliminate the moods that provide a breeding ground for opportunism. This will be done if (1) theory is given its proper place in our life; (2) if we study American history and ideologies as Marxists, and not as conciliators; (3) if we establish inner democracy; (4) if we strengthen our leadership with basic industrial elements; (5) if we reject leftist sectarianism, which is a reaction to opportunism and, in turn, gives rise to opportunism.

Fortunately, the National Board and the National Committee reveal a readiness to counteract revisionism and opportunism. Though self-criticism in the real Leninist sense is still lacking in the resolution, a beginning has been made. Self-criticism is a political act; it is not a breast-beating confession. It does not appear overnight, for it is the product of long and arduous thought, eventuating in correct policy. This process is now under way.

Negro Struggle Weakened by Revisionism

By GEORGE LOHR

San Diego, Calif.

Since the general theoretical postulates of our errors have, in my opinion, been quite well examined by other participants in the discussion, I want to direct my remarks to a few specific aspects of the question. Our revisionist estimation of the changed relationship of class forces in our country has also inevitably led us into some gross misconceptions regarding the integration of the Negro people into American life. As a result, we committed many tactical errors which, in my opinion, hampered the struggle for the rights of the Negro people. On this front, too, we had become smug and complacent.

Let me quote a few passages from "Teheran." On page 97 Comrade Browder says: "Our American democratic principles and morality which were denied application to the Negroes on their own ground, thus gain their revenge by reappearing as military necessity." And again on page 96: "It required the harsh realities of war to blast America out of its smug acceptance of the poison of racialism." That is

precisely it. The gains that have been made were, in the main, the result of war time necessity, that is to say, Negro workers found employment in defense industry in large numbers. The bourgeoisie, which had a war to fight against an imperialist competitor, found it necessary to temporarily shelve its prejudices. Now that the war in Europe is over, monopoly capitalism is again reaching for its divisive weapon of race chauvinism. Witness the large scale lay-offs of Negro workers in many war plants, in some instances with a total disregard of seniority.

The bourgeoisie was even able to swallow its prejudices against women sufficiently to employ large numbers of them in their "wartime necessity" and now the capitalists are again trying to chain them to the kitchen stove. (By the way, the board resolution is silent on the question of women workers, and I believe this weakness should be corrected.)

But aside from employment in war plants, very little can be recorded on the balance side of the ledger in furtherance of the in-

tegration of Negro people into the life of our nation. Restaurants and other public places throughout the state of California violate the law every day by refusing service to Negroes; "restrictive covenants" flourish; swimming pools in or near army posts are for "White only" and managers of federal housing projects follow the "community pattern" and segregate Negro families into some corner. It must also be pointed out that not a single Negro was appointed to serve as a delegate representing America on any of the numerous international conferences which have taken place lately.

Does all this mean that we should have counterposed the slogan of "Victory abroad" with "Victory at home" as it was done by A. Phillip Randolph and other anti-war elements? Of course not. But as Marxists, we should have recognized that the logic of a People's war becomes fully operative only if the working class does not abdicate leadership for the advancement of Democracy to the liberal bourgeoisie. Fear of disturbing relations with the employer sector of national unity, for instance, is in my opinion greatly responsible for the fact that the excellent proposals advanced by Comrade Hudson in relation to jobs for Negroes in the postwar period have not received serious attention from union leaders. In addition to that, of course, no mass educational campaigns were carried out on the Negro question within the trade union movement. This, too, could wait until after the war. To the extent however, that the building of Negro-white unity on the basis of the struggle for democratic rights was neglected, to that extent has the struggle for the realization of the Teheran perspective been weakened. This is where our dialectics failed us.

One other matter before I conclude this point. I realized with a sudden shock the other day that it has been years since we have carried through a thorough discussion in our ranks on white chauvinism. Instead of a scientific understanding of the class nature of this

virulent poison, thousands of our new members have gathered their "understanding" from liberal or humanitarian sources. And we old timers had become so complacent that we did not think that a periodic self critical examination on this question in leading committee meetings was necessary any more.

This brings me to the question of our errors and the present discussion. I have no doubt that thousands of veterans like myself have asked themselves the question, as I have asked myself, "How was it possible to go along with this opportunistic rot?" All of us especially who have served our class and movement in one or another leading capacity must assume a heavy share of the responsibility. In place of scientific investigation and communist vigilance I had substituted hero worship and sophistry. This holds for the national committee as well and I am therefore not in agreement with that body's statement which, in the main is not self-critical and which shifts the major blame to Comrade Browder.

If Comrade Browder was the main architect, there were many of us (and especially the national committee members) who helped to elaborate the blueprints for this structure built upon the sands of opportunism, with the exception of Comrades Thompson, Williamson and Ford, there has not as yet been, in my opinion, the kind of Bolshevik self-criticism which we must expect. A leadership which, in the interests of a formal "unity," did not insist upon the publication of Comrade Foster's viewpoint, has a lot to re-learn about communist methods of work.

I say "Re-learn" because every one of our national leaders has been tried in struggle in the past and not found wanting in communist firmness; integrity. Today we are listening to the voice of our membership, the voice of the best sons and daughters of our class. This voice speaks frankly and critically but it also speaks with tremendous confidence in our ability to quickly eradicate our mistakes and move forward as a united organization.

CP Dissolution Hurt Roosevelt Vote

Comrade Browder attempts to justify the dissolution of the Party on the ground it was a necessary step to help elect Roosevelt. Such a view is, at least, highly debatable, and in my opinion the dissolution had the contrary effect. Browder offers nothing but firm conviction in support of his view, which seems an arrogant way to cope with this question. But the record will show that in certain mining and industrial areas (where we lost prestige through the policies we followed concurrently with our dissolution) the Roosevelt vote suffered, and, in addition, the official red-baiting strategy of the Republican Party was intensified after the dissolution. We should not underestimate the susceptibility of the American public to red-baiting.

At any rate, I do not see how the

question of dissolution can be considered an independent one. As I see it, organizational form can only be a reflection of fundamental theory. If the basic reasons for dissolving the Party are not sound I do not see how the dissolution can be sound.

If the Party was dissolved on the long term concept of waging political struggle through the parties of the bourgeoisie (the Democratic and Republican parties) that could only be in deference to the belief that the leadership belongs to the bourgeoisie. If you do not subscribe to that view it is impossible to be for a dissolution of our Party and the liquidation of the working class struggle which such a step necessarily entails, no matter what Marxist terms you couch such a change in

I would like to add two comments about the amended Resolution. First, I think the Resolution should speak more fully of socialism as the only social and political form to resolve the evils of our society today. I think this is particularly pertinent in view of the type of mistake we made, whereby we ourselves fostered illusions to the contrary. Secondly, in the section dealing with the reasons for our mistake I think we should set forth in clear, unshamed terms that the mistake was due in part to bureaucracy of the leadership, one man decisions and fear and disrespect of the masses. Let us have this very pointedly on record as a warning against similar mistakes in the future.

PETER FIELDS,
Jerome Mosholu Club, Bronx.

How Poland's New Democracy Works

(This is the second in a series on liberated Poland by our Moscow correspondent, who accompanied American and British reporters on an 11-day trip just concluded.)

By JOHN GIBBONS
Special to the Daily Worker

WARSAW, July 16.—Kattowice, with its smoking chimneys, its stocks of iron and steel, collieries and slag heaps is the heart of Polish Silesia. It is the foundation of Poland's emergent industrial strength, and our group of newspapermen, visiting there on July 4, were deeply impressed with what we saw.

General Zawadzki, governor (or Voivoda as he is called in these parts) of Silesia, is a man of 46, a former Kattowice coal miner. Upon hearing that our group contained a number of American newspapermen he entertained us at a banquet in honor of Independence Day.

Initiating the toasts, the governor recalled American-Polish friendship, and the fact that Poland's national hero, Tadeusz Kosciuszko, found asylum in America, and paid tribute to American aid in Poland's liberation.

The orchestra struck up the American national anthem, and an American correspondent responded, saying that he was from Chicago, a city which contains more Poles than Warsaw does now after its ordeal at the hands of the Nazis.

In Kattowice, too, I observed ample evidence of the new democracy when I visited the Batory iron and steel works—a state-owned establishment in which a Works Council of trade union delegates acts as an advisory body to the management on production. There are weekly joint meetings between the Works Council and the manager-in-chief with his two deputies.

The manager is a power engineer who served his apprenticeship in the plant and who fought in the resistance movement during the German occupation.

The Council also handles the welfare side of the plant—canteen, vocational school, kindergarten, library and sports club.

The unfavorable circumstances in which the new government is operating are chiefly of an economic character. Transport, both road and rail, is the No. One problem.

Governor Zawadzki told me that given adequate transport facilities he could guarantee raising Silesian coal output to pre-war level in one week. Present output is but slightly more than half that figure. Lack of transport is also felt in such a vital matter as food distribution—not enough cars or trucks to transfer central stocks to localities.

The Germans stripped the country of thousands of railway cars and locomotives and of course wrecked bridges wholesale. Nevertheless good use is being made of available rolling stock, and when I was in Dansk (Danzig) I saw the first four trains with Silesian coal pull into the sidings at the badly-shattered docks. The first postwar cargo ship, Viharna, from Tallin, is now taking on a cargo of coal for Leningrad.

Thanks to the efforts of the gov-

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Election of Delegates to State Convention
All Members Urged to Attend

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and the Worker are 25c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday—Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Tomorrow—Manhattan

"THE CHILDHOOD OF MAXIM GORKI"—film with commentary and discussion led by Harold Collins. The second in a film series on the Soviet Union. One of the greatest masterpieces of the film and an outstanding example of "Socialist realism." Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., cor. 16th St., \$1.10.

Coming

DAILY WORKER STAFF PARTY, Saturday, July 22, 8 p.m. Admission \$1.00. Proceeds: Free Fund Drive. Watch for further announcements.

ernment there is no unemployment in Poland nor is there likely to be any. At the moment there is a scarcity of miners and building workers. Inflation too has been arrested, and just now, in a bad period when the old stocks are giving out and the new harvest is not yet ready, prices are actually falling.

Fine DuPont in Anti-Trust Case

WASHINGTON, July 16 (UP).—Fines for anti-trust violations totaling \$142,500 were imposed today on 19 acid manufacturing companies by Judge William H. Holly, of the Federal District Court at Hammond, Ind., the Justice Department announced.

The companies pleaded nolo contendere to six indictments returned in June, 1942, charging them with price-fixing and control of production and distribution of important acids used in war plants and for civilian needs. The acids are sulphuric formic, chromic, oxalic, muriatic and bichromates.

E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., was fined \$22,500, the largest amount. Other fines included Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., \$10,000; Monsanto Chemical Co., St. Louis, \$5,000; American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., New York, \$7,500.

Capture Killer

EASTON, Pa., July 16 (UP).—Ernest Rittenhouse, 30-year-old former mental patient who shot and killed a New Jersey State Trooper, was captured today at nearby Martin's Creek by Pennsylvania State Policemen.

FOREIGN BRIEFS

Anti-Fascists Unite in Berlin

An Anti-Fascist Democratic Union has been formed in BERLIN, uniting Communist, Social Democratic, Christian Democratic and Liberal Democratic Parties. Its program, prominently displayed in all Berlin newspapers, calls for co-operation in cleansing Germany of Hitlerism and imperialistic-militaristic thought; energetic efforts for speedy reconstruction; restitution of justice and the basis of a democratic state; freedom of ideas, conscience and religious belief; elimination of racial frictions. . . . Some 400,000 Germans still in NORWAY are much better fed than the Norwegians, according to a Soviet observer. The Germans have army food left over; the Norwegians exist mostly on dried fish and many children have scurvy and rickets. . . . A Tass Cairo dispatch charged that reactionary Jewish groups in PALESTINE are persecuting several hundred Soviet citizens who were deported by the Germans, preventing them from returning home.

In messages to the Big Three, Italian Premier Ferruccio PARRI expressed confidence that the Potsdam conference would improve Italy's status. . . . More than 200 collaborationists have been condemned to death in POLAND, Warsaw radio reported; and mass meetings are demanding surrender to Polish justice of Nazi war criminals who operated in Poland. . . . Gen. Julius O. W. J. ROMMEL, defender of Warsaw in 1939, has offered his services to the Warsaw Government. Rommel was liberated from a

German prison camp by the Allies and is now in Paris.

Indian National Congress leader Jawaharlal NEHRU, commenting on failure of the Simla Conference, said the communal (religious) question is not fundamental in India and only obscures the real issues, which are economic and social. He said administrative breakdowns and eventual revolts are in the offing unless agreement is reached either through British withdrawal, agreement among Moslem League and Congress leaders or mass Indian pressure to force such agreement. He scored Pakistan formation of a separate Moslem state—as an unrealistic demand. . . . The CHUNGKING price index at the end of June was 11 percent higher than at the end of May and 1,579 times as high as in June, 1936.

The United CIO Packinghouse Workers, District 5, protested persecution of labor unions by the ARGENTINE government, especially the continued imprisonment of Jose Peters, Argentine Packinghouse Workers chief. The District is calling for severance of diplomatic relations with fascist Argentina. . . . Spanish authorities surrendered two German freighters to British authorities at Gibraltar. (But French arch-traitor Laval still hasn't been turned over to France). . . . "Desert bandits," according to United Press, are clashing with British troops in the Suez Canal zone.

Yenan Parley to Seek Democracy, Coalition Gov't

A conference of peoples representatives will meet shortly in Yenan to promote national unity and the establishment of a coalition government. Delegates, 116 of whom have already arrived, are coming from Kuomintang-controlled China as well as areas liberated by the Communist-led armies, according to a Yenan broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Well known overseas Chinese, scholars from Kuomintang-controlled areas, clergymen of the Catholic, Protestant and Mohammedan faiths, representatives of 21 different party, trade union and professional organizations in guerilla China will attend the meeting, according to the broadcast.

WANTS UNIFIED EFFORT

The conference was first proposed by Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the central committee of the Chinese Communist Party, at the Party's 7th national congress in April. In his report, unanimously accepted, Mao declared:

"A conference of people's representatives from all parts of liberated China should be called in Yenan as soon as possible to discuss measures for unifying the activities of all liberated areas, giving leadership to the anti-Japanese democratic movement among the people in the Kuomintang-controlled areas and the underground movement of the people in occupied areas, and promoting the unity of the entire country and the formation of a coalition government."

Decision to call the Yenan conference follows two recent events: (1). Chungking's hypocritical call for a national assembly on Nov. 12 which is destined to rubber-stamp a "constitution" legalizing Kuomintang dictatorial rule and (2). Communist withdrawal from the hand-picked Peoples Political Council, called simply to vote Ja on the Kuomintang constitutional project.

In proposing the broad democratic assembly now gathering in Yenan, Mao warned that failure to abolish the dictatorship and establish a coalition government would "lead to the calamity of a civil war."

WARNS OF CIVIL STRIFE

"The principal ruling clique of the Kuomintang," he charged, "is

still advocating the reactionary policy of dictatorship and civil war. Many signs indicate that they have been and are still preparing to launch a civil war, and are only waiting until the Allied troops have driven the Japanese from certain parts of China."

By disassociating themselves from the Peoples Political Council and from the National Assembly itself,

and by calling the present Yenan assembly, the Chinese Communists are evidently assuming active leadership of all democratic anti-Japanese forces in China.

Americans, realizing that coalition government is essential if China is to participate effectively in the last lap of the war, will follow the Yenan conference with the greatest interest.

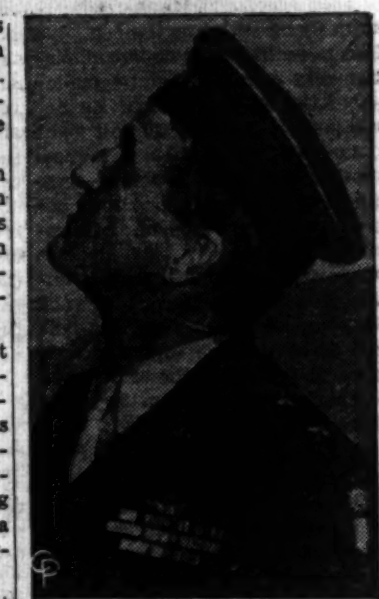
Chennault's Resignation: 'Stilwell Incident' in Reverse?

It's hard to say whether there is any basic political significance in the resignation of Major Gen. Claire L. Chennault from the command of the U. S. 14th Air Force in China.

But there could very well be, in view of the Major General's own remarks, which are full of praises for Chiang Kai-shek and American general's known to be in full sympathy with the Kuomintang dictatorship.

Chennault's successor is not known at this writing; but a lieutenant general, Georges E. Stratemeyer, was appointed last week as over-all commander of the American air forces. This is taken to signify that our air force is going over from the defensive, guerrilla tactics of Chennault to a more organized, offensive basis.

But there may be more than that to the shift. Chennault was outspoken in his defense of the Chungking and his praise for Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, who together with Gen. Patrick Hurley have been



CHENNAULT

the staunchest supporters of the Kuomintang. Perhaps Chennault's leaving represents a "Stilwell incident" in reverse.

To Publish Murphy's Bridges Opinion

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born announced yesterday that it will publish in a special pamphlet the opinion of United States Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy in the case of Harry Bridges, with an introduction by Carol King, who served as counsel for Bridges.

A copy of the pamphlet, "The Victory in the Harry Bridges Case," can be obtained by sending 10 cents, in stamps or coin, to the committee, 23 West 26 St., New York.

Truman Picks Caudle For Attorney's Post

WASHINGTON, July 16 (UP).—President Truman today nominated Theron Lamar Caudle of Wadesboro, N. C., to be Assistant Attorney General, the Justice Department post vacated when Tom C. Clark became Attorney General.

Caudle, 41, has served as U. S. Attorney for the Western District of North Carolina since 1940. He was graduated from Wake Forest College in 1926 and immediately began private practice.

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Mr. Editor

Now Let's Make
FEPC Permanent

Brooklyn
Editor, Daily Worker:
Now that the FEPC has been temporarily saved, let's get out and make it permanent. We have about six months to make sure of this, but we'll have to start at once. Every city should get busy in organizing FEPC conferences, and telling the Representatives and Senators as they come home on the congressional vacation that they must back up a permanent FEPC.
V. M. G.

Thinks Expose
Of Eastland Good

Manhattan
Editor, Daily Worker:
I feel that PM has rendered a public service by having its correspondent Victor H. Bernstein investigate the charges made by Sen. Eastland of Mississippi regarding Negro troops and prove them to be groundless.
If this Senator is a deliberate liar, he is unfit to represent the people of Mississippi. His associate Bilbo is no better.
As long as only part of the population in the South is permitted to vote and such men are elected, the "dear old southland" will never progress.
AARON K.

Bishop Assails
Anti-Soviet Talk

Los Angeles
Editor, Daily Worker:
On June 15, Bishop James C. Baker, head of the California area of the Methodist Church, protested editorials and newspaper articles constituted to create ill feeling towards the Soviet Union. His remarks were addressed to scores of delegates to the annual Latin American provisional conference.
He expressed appreciation of the results of the United Nations Conference for International Organization and said he is extremely disturbed by the poisonous propaganda against the Soviet Union. In part he said: "To accuse Russia of insincerity in her desire to help establish and maintain peace, in view of her leaders' statements before and during the conference, and the pacific attitude and actions of her representatives is a betrayal of the spirit and hopes of the peoples of all nations."
It seems like a pretty interesting item to me.
CHARLOTTE H.

Arsenic and Pegler

Easton, Pa.
Editor, Daily Worker:
For the simple reason that I want some amusement once in a while I read that trash that Poison-Pen Pegler writes. I wonder if he dips his pen in arsenic instead of ink.
It certainly seems that he can't think of interesting items for the people to read, such as the latest war news which is always interesting. No not Pegler! He seems to thrive on gossip.
He reminds me of small town gossips always minding someone else's business. I suggest Pegler read up on the war and write about our soldiers who are giving their lives to rid the world of the fascist poison Pegler and his kind are spreading around.
MRS. C. HOFF.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Marcantonio Piloted FEPC to Victory

By TRAVIS K. HEDRICK

WASHINGTON, July 16 (FP).—At the helm throughout the perilous voyage of FEPC through the House was one of the most respected and yet most hated and feared members of the House, Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY).



Marc, as his friends call him, is the lone member of the American Labor Party in Congress. No newcomer, he is serving his fifth term, and a quick glance at the voting records shows that his votes have been unanimously on the side of labor and progress.

Enemies? Marc has 'em by the dozen. To list them is to name the whole roll of labor baiters in the House—Rankin, Cox, Smith, Colmer to pick the varsity squad, and Gathings, of Arkansas; Rivers, of South Carolina; Hatton Summers and Fritz Lanham, of Texas, who might be regarded as second-stringers.

Rep. William Colmer (D-Miss), in a bitter speech on the floor, made some of the old red-baiting charges against Marcantonio and pointed

out that he is "neither Democrat nor Republican," but he has "assumed the leadership of this House and is running the show. If there is any doubt in the mind of any of you about that, then I now point out to you that after the Appropriations Committee brought in its so-called compromise amendment (continuing FEPC with funds to liquidate) that the gentleman from New York (Marcantonio) took the floor and objected to the language of that amendment. Thereupon the Appropriations Committee was immediately called back into session and amended its amendment by including the words 'and until,' which entirely changes the purpose of the amendment from that of liquidation of the FEPC to operation thereof.

"In other words," Colmer told the House, "the whip was cracked again by the distinguished leader from New York, and today the skids are all greased to put the amendment through."

OFFERED AMENDMENT
TO LIQUIDATE FEPC

Colmer offered an amendment to provide that FEPC must liquidate, and Rep. E. E. Cox (D-Ga) followed him on the floor, saying "the writing of this language into the resolution was a sorry surrender to the gentleman from New York (Mr.

Marcantonio), upon whose single pair of legs stands every extreme leftist in this country feverishly engaged in digging the grave of private enterprise."

Marcantonio? He got up and said: "As for the pseudo-patriots who have sought here to use their pseudo-patriotism to do a subversive job on this American agency, I say to them that we, the proponents of the FEPC, are the real Americans." Marc said the "overwhelming majority of the American people" insist on FEPC. Then he added he could "understand the rage and frustration of the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Cox) and that of the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Colmer), because for months they have done their utmost to prevent the representatives of the American people from voting on this fundamental American proposition." He said they were enraged because, despite them, the House was voting.

"Who is and what is subversive?" Marc inquired. "To deny equality is not only subversive, but it is practicing Hitlerism in America. Those who here seek to deny equality in employment are not only subversive, but are the adept technicians of the Nazi anti-racial practices."

Soon afterward the House voted down the Colmer amendment and

passed the FEPC compromise that went through the Senate a few hours later.

To Marcantonio, more than any other man, must go the credit for saving FEPC.

Hold '45 Cars to
Essential Use

WASHINGTON, July 16 (UP).—Eight groups of essential drivers who have been eligible to buy new 1942 cars will be the only persons immediately eligible for the 1945 models soon to be produced, it was announced today by OPA Rationing Chief Max McCullough.

OPA also removed rationing restrictions from the remaining small supply of new 1942 cars, effective Wednesday.

The groups temporarily eligible for 1945 cars include fire-fighting officials, law enforcement and public health authorities, mailmen, physicians, surgeons, licensed veterinarians, ministers, members of the armed forces or State military officials "for official business only," taxicab owners for replacements, with Office of Defense Transportation permission, and owners of car rental businesses who rent cars exclusively to eligible persons.

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LOW DOWN

Those Baseball Races
All Balled Up Again

By Nat Low

Remember our column last week on "the flag races take form"? (Its vain of me to think anybody remembers my columns, but that's besides the point.)

Anyway, our lively old hex is still very virile. Last week we said the flag fights in both major leagues had cleared up—that the Dodgers and Cards were going to fight it out in the NL and in the AL the Tigers would probably lengthen their lead with only the Yanks causing them discomfort.

That was last week.

Them days are gone forever. Very much so.

For one thing, the Dodgers seem to have folded up. But good. From a substantial lead only eight days ago they have dropped to third place four and a half games off the pace.

And who's in the lead? The Chicago Cubs—the very boys we said wouldn't be in it. Indeed, it seems as if the Cubs will be in it for quite awhile for not only do they have four solid games on the second place Cardinals but they seem to be growing stronger every day, thanks to amazing pitching by Hank Wyse, Hy Vanderberg and Paul Der-ringer—and likewise solid clubbing from Phil Cavaretta, Andy Fakke and Billy Nicholson.

We were right on one team; the Giants. Mel Ott's lads are panting from the effort and they are only a game and half out of seventh place with no guarantee that they will not be the neighbors of the Phils by the end of the week.

If the National League race is interesting what should one say of the AL affair? The Tigers finished their home week with a four and half length spread on the rest of clubs and headed east all pepped up and ready to spread it even further. But they ran into the hot-and-cold Red Sox when Joe Cronin's men were hot and staggered out of the Beantown with three successive plasterings and a lead that had been sliced to only two and half games.

And Sunday even the Yankees—who had lost two out of three to the Indians, and had looked very bad doing it, up and smacked down the Tigers.

So you can see what a lovely mess of potatoes this race is develop-ing into.

The first four clubs of the league are bunched so tight Steve O'Neill can't breathe without knocking down Joe Cronin. Before yes-terday's games the fourth place Sox were only two and a half contests out of the lead.

Hot, isn't it?

The Negro league double header which was called off at the Polo Grounds Sunday will be played Thursday night at the same place. Satchel Paige will lead his Kansas City Monarchs in the twin bill against the New York Cubans and it is baseball as you should see it played.

An amazing testimonial to the popularity of Hank Greenberg was that crowd of more than 40,000 fans who came to the Stadium in a driving rain Sunday to see the big Bronx boy for the first time since his honorable discharge from the Army. Ordinarily, the game would have been called off but with such a crowd in attendance Larry MacPhail gave the OK—even though the conditions were impossible.

Interesting to see the reception Mort Cooper received from the fans in St. Louis when he went to the mound for the Braves in the second game of Sunday's double header. They booed him a fare-thee-well.

Naturally, they feel if Mort had stayed with the club the Cards would be in first place—but what the fans seem to have forgotten is that the trade of Cooper came only after Sam Breadon had refused him a slim 2,500 dollars pay raise.

Clever how these phony magnates steer every phony move into the proper channels.

Louis to Stay in Till V-J Day

Sgt. Joe Louis is denying rum-mors that he is about to be hon-orably discharged from the army.

The Brown Bomber, visiting re-latives on furlough in Detroit, pointed out that he has only 71 points, 14 short of the number re-quired for discharge. And he said he doesn't expect the Army to make him a special case.

"I want to stay in anyway," Louis said, "until it's over."

Tony Janiro, classy young wel-terweight from Youngstown, O., gets his first test Friday night at Madison Square Garden when he tackles hard-hitting Johnny Grecco of Montreal in an eight-round bout that features this week's national boxing schedule.

The bout is slated for eight rounds, instead of the usual 10, because baby-faced Janiro is only 19 years old.

X-rays will be taken in Philly today to determine the extent of injuries suffered by Lightweight Champion Bob Montgomery last night when an automobile he was

driving overturned twice near Princeton, N. J.

Montgomery, an Army corporal, on furlough from Luke Field, Ark., said he injured his right shoulder and back and suffered a lacerated left leg.

His wife, Molly, suffered a bruised right arm and their son, Bob, Jr., 3, required three stitches for a cut over the right eye. All were treated at Princeton Hospital and then returned home.

When Harland Clift of the Sen-ators hit four homers at Comiskey Park, Chicago, within 21 hours, July 3 and 4, he exceeded by one his output for 1943, his last regular season, when he made only three in 113 games with the Browns and Senators. However, he once was a top appleknocker in the league, collecting 29 in 1937 and 34 in 1938. Five of his 1945 bound-ary belts have been hit in spacious Comiskey Park.

When Dave (Boo) Ferriss, rookie pitching sensation of the Red Sox, was a boy, he made his sister play catch with him.

Baseball Standings

(Not including yesterday's games)

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
	W.	L.	Pct.	Games Behind
Detroit	43	32	.573	—
Washington	40	32	.556	1½
NEW YORK	41	35	.539	2½
Boston	41	35	.539	2½
Chicago	39	38	.506	5
St. Louis	35	38	.479	7
Cleveland	35	39	.473	7½
Philadelphia	25	50	.333	18

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
	W.	L.	Pct.	Games Behind
Chicago	47	29	.618	—
St. Louis	44	34	.564	4
BROOKLYN	44	35	.557	4½
Pittsburgh	41	37	.526	7
NEW YORK	42	40	.512	8
Boston	39	33	.500	9
Cincinnati	37	38	.493	9½
Philadelphia	21	63	.250	30

British Title Fight Tonight

LONDON, July 16 (UP).—More than 50,000 fans are expected to crowd into Tottenham Stadium to-morrow night for the world's first big outdoor title fight since Pearl Harbor, a 10-round match between British heavyweight champion Jack London and sensational Young Bruce Woodcock.

Woodcock, 24-year-old railroad worker, has won 19 straight pro-fessional bouts—18 of them by knockouts—but he will give a weight advantage of 34 pounds to the champion, scaling 183 pounds to 217 for the 32-year-old Londoner. The match will be the first commercial promotion in the British ring since 1939.

The fight has taken on added flavor because Woodcock, if he wins, is expected to be matched with a top-flight American fighter—pos-sibly Sgt. Billy Conn of Pittsburgh, the man who came closest to de-throning Joe Louis.

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00-WEAF—Fred Waring Show
WOR—News; Talk; Music
WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman
WABC—Amanda—Sketch
WMCA—News; Music Box
WQXR—Alma Detlinger, News
11:05-WOR—Tello-Test-Quiz
WABC—Second Husband
11:30-WEAF—Barry Cameron—Sketch
WJZ—News; Reports
WABC—A Woman's Life—Play
WOR—Leave It to the Girls
WMCA—News; Talk—Linda Gray
WQXR—Concert Music
11:45-WEAF—David Harum
WJZ—Ted Malone—Talk
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00-WEAF—Don Goddard, News
WOR—News; Music
WJZ—Glamor Manor
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
12:15-WEAF—Talk—Maggi McNett
WABC—Big Sister
12:30-WEAF—Jack Smith, Songs
WOR—News; the Answer Man
WJZ—News; Woman's Exchange
WABC—Helen Trent
12:45-WEAF—Jerome Orchestra
WABC—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WOR—Jack Bundy's Album
WJZ—H. R. Bankhouse
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
1:15-WOR—Lopez Orchestra
WJZ—Constance Bennett, Comment
WABC—Ma Perkins—Sketch
1:30-WOR—Phil Brito, Songs
WJZ—Galen Drake
WABC—Margaret MacDonald
WMCA—The Captain Tim Healy
1:45-WEAF—W. W. Chaplin, News
WOR—John J. Anthony
WABC—Young Dr. Malone

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light
WOR—News; Talk—Jane Cowl
WJZ—John B. Kennedy
WABC—Two on a Clue
WQXR—News; Music
2:15-WEAF—Today's Children
WJZ—Ethel and Albert
WABC—Rosemary—Sketch
2:30-WEAF—Woman in White
WOR—Queen for a Day
WJZ—The Fitzgeralds
WABC—Perry Mason
WQXR—Request Music
2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
WABC—Tena and Tim
3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America
WOR—Martha Deane Program
WJZ—Best Sellers—Drama
WABC—Time to Remember
3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins
WABC—Off the Record
3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young
WOR—Talk—John Crumbling
3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness
WABC—Landt Trio, Songs
4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife
WOR—News; Jay Johnson, Songs
WJZ—Westbrook Van Voorhis, News
WMCA—House Party
WMCA—News; Ray Smith, Songs
4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas
WJZ—Jack Berch, Songs

FROM THE PRESS BOX

Tiger Slump May Drop Them Into 4th Place

by Phil Gordon

Beaten four days running, three times by the Boston Red Sox and once by the Yankees (before yesterday's game at the Stadium)—the Detroit Tigers, who dreaming of a white Christmas and a big world series check, are having nightmares now.

Their big lead dissipated to only a game and a half over the second-spot Washington Senators, the Tigers feel the heavy breath of three teams on their backs. Besides the surprising Senators, both the Yan-kees and the Red Sox are only two and one-half games off the pace.

The slump of the Tigers cannot be traced to any real collapse. The pitching has been consistent and the hitting good, if not hard. They've just been losing the close ones—and those are the ones that hurt.

Sunday against the Yankees they had a 4-2 lead going into the sixth inning, when suddenly three hits and two bases on balls lost the ball game.

The three games lost to the Red Sox were similar examples—although they were slightly less than effective against the hurling of Dave Ferriss.

Hank Greenberg and Rudy York have not been hitting as expected on this Eastern trip of the Tigers, and much of the Tiger punch re-sides in the big bats of these two gentlemen. York is not having a good season at all. He is batting only .289, has driven in but 39 runs, and has accounted for the meager total of five homers. At this rate he will not club across more than 75 tallies for the year—far less than he has accounted for in previous seasons.

Together with the slump of the Tigers has come the surges of the

Cuban Sets Endurance Record on Bicycle

By United Press

HAVANA, July 16.—Guillermo Garay, Cuban cyclist, set what was established tentatively as a world record yesterday when he com-pleted an endurance run of 68 hours on a bicycle. Garay out-lasted his last competitor, Louis Pascal, a Frenchman, who dropped out of the competition at 65 hours and 25 minutes.

Senators and the Red Sox. The Nats, completely overlooked because of their flop last year, are making a determined bid for the crown—with their knuckleball veterans pitching one solid game after an-other.

The same goes for the Red Sox, who combine the heaviest hitters in the league with some fine hurl-ing—especially from Ferriss (15-2) and Emmett O'Neill, who started slowly and now has won six games as against three defeats.

If the Tigers continue their losing ways they can well drop to the bot-tom of the first division. Stranger things have happened.

Money to Burn

BRISTOL, Conn., July 16 (UP).—

Police reported today that Stephen Ostroski, 36, was so "burned up" over his arrest on charges of in-toxication and breach of the peace that he set afire \$300 he had on his person in the police lock-up.

RADIO

WMCA—570 Kc.
WEAF—680 Kc.
WOR—710 Kc.
WJZ—770 Kc.
WNBC—830 Kc.
WABC—880 Kc.
WINS—1000 Kc.

WEVD—1230 Kc.
WNEW—1190 Kc.
WLIB—1190 Kc.
WHN—1500 Kc.
WOV—1290 Kc.
WENT—1400 Kc.
WQXR—1500 Kc.

WJZ—Lum and Abner
WABC—Big Town
WOR—Now It Can Be Told
WJZ—News of Tomorrow
8:30-WEAF—A Date With Judy—Comedy
WOR—The Falcon—Play
WJZ—Alan Young Show
WABC—Theater of Romance
8:55-WABC—Bill Henry, News

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00-WEAF—Navy Hour
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WJZ—Lombardo Orchestra
WABC—Norman Corwin Play
WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—Worldwide News Review
9:15-WOR—Real Life Stories
WQXR—Tom Scott, Songs
9:30-WEAF—Victor Borge Show
WOR—American Forum
WJZ—Saludos Amigos, Variety
WABC—The Doctor Fights
WQXR—Cavalcade of Music
9:55-WJZ—Short Story
10:00-WEAF—The Man Called X—Play
with Herbert Marshall
WJZ—To Be Announced
WABC—Service to the Front
10:15-WOR—It Happened in 1955
10:30-WEAF—An Evening With Rosenberg
WOR—The Symphonette
WJZ—Suit Yourself—Quiz
WABC—Congress Speaks
WMCA—Frank Kingdom
WQXR—Everybody's Music
10:45-WABC—Behind the Scenes at CBS
WMCA—Recorded Music
11:00-WEAF, WOR—News; Music
WABC, WJZ—News; Music
11:05-WJZ—William S. Gulliver
12:00-WEAF, WABC—News; Music
WJZ, WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—News Reports

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00-WEAF—News Reports
WOR—Paul Schubert
WJZ—Kiernan's News Corner
WMCA—News; Talk
WABC—Quincy Howe, News
6:15-WEAF—Concert Music
WOR—Soldiers With Coupons
WJZ—What Are the Facts?
WABC—Edwin C. Hill
6:30-WOR—Fred Vandevanter, News
WJZ—News; Whose War?—Talk
WABC—Eileen Farrell, Sally Moore, Songs
WMCA—Racing Results
6:40-WEAF—Sports—Bob Stanton
6:45-WEAF—Lowell Thomas
WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Adventures of Charlie Chan
WABC—The World Today—News
6:55-WABC—Robert Trout, News
7:00-WEAF—Supper Club, Variety
WJZ—Headline Edition
WABC—Sports—Ted Husing
WQXR—Lisa Sergio
7:15-WEAF—News of the World
WOR—Xavier Cugat Records
WJZ—Raymond Swing
WABC—Danny O'Neill, Songs
WMCA—Five-Star Final
WQXR—Spotlight Echoes
7:30-WEAF—Variety Musicale
WOR—Arthur Hale
WJZ—County Fair, with Jack Bailey
WABC—Concert Orchestra
WMCA—Raymond Walsh
WQXR—Spotlight Music
7:45-WOR—The Answer Man
WMCA—Tony Roberts, Songs
WHN—Johannes Steel, News
8:00-WEAF—Ginny Elms, Songs
WOR—Frank Singiser, News

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Press Helps Renegade Wilson's Words Have Interest But Can't Guide in Present Day

by Samuel Sillen

THE hate-Russia propaganda campaign, which had to be carried on with a certain discretion during the war against Germany, is again being pushed with a boldness that reminds one of the period before June 22, 1941. Thus, the new book by Alexander Barmine, *One Who Survived*, is the post-V-E Day counterpart of Jan Valtin's pre-war *Out of the Night*. Under different historical circumstances both "autobiographies" have the same purpose: to help break up American-Soviet understanding.

The Barmine book is aptly described by Orville Prescott, the New York Times reviewer whose recent reviews, incidentally, reflect the pressures of the mounting anti-Soviet offensive. Prescott puts it this way. W. L. White's *Report on the Russians* was an attack on the Soviet Union. Arthur Koestler's *Yogi and the Commissar* was a "far more damning indictment" than White's book. And Barmine "has written the most thunderously vituperative arraignment of all."

After extending "congratulations" to Barmine, the Times reviewer admits that his book "will not add to the fellowship of nations." It certainly won't. If there were the ghost of a chance that it might, we should hardly find Max Eastman writing such a flattering introduction to the volume or W. L. White such a glowing blurb.

THE close connection between Barmine, Eastman, and White is of course not a matter of literary coincidence. The Trotskyites and anti-Soviet Social Democrats embraced the Russian renegade from the beginning of his adventures, and quite openly since he attacked the Soviet government for purging itself of Fifth Column generals like Tukhachevsky. Barmine has been featured in *Reader's Digest*, of which both Eastman and White are "roving editors."

And it is certainly not a coincidence that Barmine's book is immediately hailed as a "revolutionary classic" by Edmund Wilson in the New Yorker and as "the record of the rise and fall of a world ideal" by Manya Gordon in the *Saturday Review of Literature*. The anti-Sovieters have been grooming Barmine for this moment, and they cannot be accused of letting him down.

Barmine first made the headlines in 1937, when the Trotskyite and Bukharinite traitors were being brought to book in the Soviet Union for doing Hitler's work of wrecking and espionage. When things got hot, Barmine jumped his minor post as a Soviet diplomatic secretary in Athens. He ran off to Paris, where he had powerful connections. Early in 1940 he came to this country.

When Barmine bolted his post, the New York Times, then actively engaged in smearing the Soviet Union, contracted for a series of articles which the paper prominently featured. In these articles, as in his book, the anti-Soviet deserter shed tears over his "old friend" Tukhachevsky, expressed his disillusionment with the Soviet government for "betraying the revolution."

ON DEC. 29, 1937, Alexander A. Troyanovsky, then Ambassador from the USSR to this country, made the following comment to the press:

"From the information published it is clear that Mr. Barmine has been hostile to the Soviet Government and somehow masked this hostility, trying to deceive our authorities and at the same time preparing acts of treachery against the government he was supposedly serving. This case is another proof that we have in our midst a few disloyal elements and that we must conduct a certain house cleaning."

The Soviet Ambassador added this significant observation: "It is interesting to note with what readiness every pretext is seized to stir up public opinion against the Soviet Union."

By 1940 such pretexts were becoming more frequent. Every anti-Soviet voice was willingly amplified in the press. And when Barmine arrived here in January, 1940, the Times displayed his highly informed view that "the fiasco suffered by Stalin in Finland" was due to the "wholesale liquidation" of Red Army officers. Barmine said the reason for the purge of Tukhachevsky was that Stalin had all along wanted an "alliance with Hitler" and he was anxious to remove everybody who had been trained to prepare against Nazi Germany.

On Nov. 10, 1940, Barmine, writing in the Times, went further. He declared that Stalin wanted to buttress Hitler and Mussolini because "he knows that democratic revolutions in Germany and Italy will have immediate repercussions in Russia. The defeat of Hitlerism will also signify the end of Stalinism."

Fantastic as this prediction was, it was prominently displayed in the Times. But this was only a beginning. Barmine flatly predicted that Stalin would not "balk at conceding the Ukraine to Hitler" in order to retain his own grip. He asked: "Can Stalin afford to arm a population existing, as it were, in one huge concentration camp?"

This was the "expert" on whom the anti-Soviet press relied. Is there any doubt that he was spreading the ideas that Hitler wanted spread here in order to avert a Soviet-American alliance and weaken our own country for the kill?

And could the Nazis, in defeat, wish anything more than the publication of the Barmine book at this moment, when their only chance for a comeback lies in the disruption of American-Soviet relations?

The circumstances surrounding the publication of this volume are all the more suspicious in view of the fact that it originally appeared in Paris in 1939. This was a weapon in the destruction of free France. Why is the firm of Putnam reviving it in America today?

55th St. Playhouse Holds San Pietro

The 55th St. Playhouse announces that it is retaining for a second week its gala "United Nations"—consisting of the New York premiere of Major John Huston's highly praised war documentary of the Italian campaign, *San Pietro*, written directed and narrated by the former Hollywood director of *The Maltese Falcon*, *Across the Pacific*, and *Report from the Aleutians*. Also retained are the two associate features, the French *Port of Shadows* (Qual des Brumes), starring Jean Gabin, with Michele Morgan

and Michel Simon; and the Soviet "Leningrad Music Hall," with Russia's leading artists of the concert stage.

Film Debut of General Romulo's Niece

Carmen Padilla, young niece of Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo, resident commissioner for the Philippine Government, makes her screen debut in *Back to Bataan*, RKO Radio drama starring John Wayne.

Back to Bataan deals with the drama of guerrilla resistance to the Japs in the Philippines after Bataan fell.

By LOUIS F. BUDENZ

Well do I remember the night of September 5, 1919 in St. Louis and Woodrow Wilson appealing there for the League of Nations. The atmosphere of doom for Wilson's plans hung over the auditorium, and seemed to blunt everything the then President said so earnestly.

It was on that evening, 26 years ago, that Wilson uttered his later oft-repeated words, as though in acknowledgment of at least temporary defeat for his proposals, telling those who fought that they had been "betrayed." Those words, to the "boys" of World War I now appear at the conclusion of the book of Wilsonian sayings which have been prepared by Arthur Tourtellot. The words, declaring that the failure of the League would bring on another world war, are put in this final place for the evident purpose of demonstrating the quality of prophecy bound up in the 28th President's battle for "Geneva."

To the editor of these selections the expression of a Berlin editor years ago is a chief key to current history: "Only one conqueror's work will endure: Wilson's thought." With that crowning consideration in mind Tourtellot's choice of declarations from Wilson's speeches and writings are intended to portray the similarities between his stand in the contest of 1920 and the present work for the United Nations Organization. The collection and selection have been done with loving and intelligent care; but in the realities of history the object sought does not quite register. The contents of the League as then proposed were markedly different from the present UNO.

There were, of course, some similarities in Wilson's arguments for the League and the present championship of the charter framed at San Francisco. We detect them in his message to Congress in May, 1920, when he asked: "Have we sacrificed the lives of more than 100,000 Americans only that another colossal war be prepared?" They are to be observed in his final presidential address at Pueblo, where he collapsed on his swing around the country. There he had insisted on "keeping the faith" with our fighting men by setting up an organization which would prevent war, and had forecast a much worse conflict if this were not done.

But the dissimilarities are deep in the contrasting set-ups of 1920 and 1945. They go far beyond the looseness of the League machinery as distinguished from the responsibility placed definitely in the Big Three by the 1945 charter.

There was, for instance, no strong American labor movement in Wilson's day. The labor movement that existed (under the Gompers leadership) had no dominantly progressive international outlook. Backing up Wilson's League, then, there was no such coalition of people's organizations and labor as stand for international security in the U.S.A.

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WOODROW WILSON: Selections for today, edited by Arthur Bernon Tourtellot; Duell, Sloan and Pearce, New York, 298 pages, \$2.75.

today. In the international scene the Soviet Union was not even considered seriously as part of the League—a fatal defect—and Wilson's silence on that point in the pages of this book are eloquent.

By reason of this line-up of interests in America and the absence of the Soviet Union at Versailles, the Wilsonian League had no promise of peace. Rather did it have the possibilities of becoming a plunderbund's creature, designed to advance imperialist interests and to curb or crush the rising Soviet Republics. The later moves of Aristide Briand and of the British Tories of "Zinovievletter" forgery and infamy were in that direction, and they were ground-floor partners in the League.

As to Wilson himself, political head of a country in which the monopoly capitalists were so powerful and with only as yet a weak labor—people's movement in existence, there was no guarantee of his course or of the path of those around him. Stubbornly he refused to free Eugene Victor Debs—a very bad sign—and his Ambassador to Russia, David R. Francis, acted as an enemy to the struggling USSR. The Siberian military intervention tells more of the almost incurable disease within the League of 1920 as a "peace instrument" than any words could say to the contrary, no matter how chastely written or strongly pronounced.

There was enough appreciation of the value of progressivism in Wilson for him to make a number of gestures in that direction, far beyond his hide-bound GOP rivals. His advocacy of women's suffrage is to the point, and the votes of women have had no small share in the continued success of the coalition which repeatedly elected Franklin

D. Roosevelt. His appearance at the Buffalo convention of the American Federation of Labor and his backing of the 8-hour law for the railroads were keen recognitions of the coming strength of labor, which have made an imprint on the subsequent tactics of his party. But Arthur Tourtellot's zealous aim to show Wilson as the "father" of international progressivism in the present period is not well founded, since the presence of the Soviet Union in the international scene today and the presence of a strong and more progressive-minded labor movement here have changed the picture.

In brief, the international organization of 1945 is a different one in large part from the League. And the chances of its success in working out international security (despite the monopolists and cartellists) are much greater than was the case 25 years ago. These quotations from Wilson are, then, most interesting. Some of them can be used on occasion to good effect. But they are not the high adventures in prophecy which the editor thinks them to be.

Plays Composite Military Character

John Wayne, in RKO Radio's *Back to Bataan*, portrays a character who is a composite of Col. George S. Clarke, in command of the 57th U. S. Infantry, Philippine Scouts, on Bataan, and another officer whose identity must remain a military secret.

Back to Bataan opens during those last tragic days of hopeless resistance against the Japanese on Bataan and Corregidor, and continues through to the time when Gen. Douglas MacArthur kept his promise to return to the Philippines.

FOURTH BIG WEEK!
THE MIGHTY EPIC OF SEVASTOPOL
THE LAST HILL
An ANYKINO release - Produced in USSR
Extral: Armistice with Finland; Songs from "Ten Soldiers"; May Day Victory Parade "RED ARMY LIBERATES PRAGUE"
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9 A.M. STANLEY 7th Ave. bet. 42d & 41st STS.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave. - Doors Open 10:15 A.M.

A BELL for ADANO

Gene Tierney - John Hodiak - William Bendix
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
Spectacular Stage Presentation
Picture at: 10:35, 1:25, 4:24, 7:21, 10:17
Stage show at: 12:15, 3:14, 6:13, 9:26

George Joan Vivian Peggy Ann
RAFT BENNETT BLAINE GARNER

"NOB HILL"

PLUS ON STAGE -
ABBOTT & COSTELLO
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

Cummings, Scott
Don DeFore
"You Can't Cheat"
STAN KENTON
JIMMY WESSON
JORDAN
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FIRST SHOWING! • Major John Huston's

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THE EPIC STORY OF THE GIRL YOU'LL REMEMBER

ORIGINALY PRESENTED AS THE LIFE AND LOVE OF Zoya

Junior Miss
A 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE
COOL RIVOLI Doors Open 9:30 A.M.
Broadway & 49th St.

JAMES CAGNEY
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10th St. & 11th St.
MARK HANCOCK
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JACK DURANT
Extral: ETHEL SMITH

REDGRAVE & LOCKWOOD & WILLIAMS
X STARS LOOK DOWN
They Met in Moscow
IRVING PLACE 14th St. & 15th St.
RED ARMY IN LIBERATED PRAGUE

RUSSIANS at WAR
Also Soviet Front Line Hospital
SEE how the Germans tortured helpless Russian children.
EXTRA!
Liberation of Prague
Now at CITY 14th ST. & 4th Ave.

British Join in Blasting of Tokyo

BULLETIN

GUAM, Tuesday, July 17 (UP).—The U.S. 3d Fleet, augmented by a British carrier force, is striking the Tokyo area.

The HMS Formidable is included in the British group. It is the most powerful naval force ever assembled in the Pacific.

The attacks opened at dawn and are continuing in great strength.

Senate Confirms Vinson As Secretary of Treasury

WASHINGTON, July 16 (UP).—The Senate today overwhelmingly confirmed the nomination of Fred M. Vinson to be Secretary of the Treasury and President Truman appointed John W. Snyder of St. Louis to succeed Vinson as War Mobilization Director.

Continuing its strong support of Mr. Truman's cabinet shake-up, the Senate approved Vinson's appointment without the formality of committee hearings or debate. Nor is opposition expected to Snyder's nomination.

Snyder, former vice-president of

the First National Bank of St. Louis, is now Federal Loan Administrator. He succeeded Vinson in that post, too. He has been a close personal friend of the President for more than 25 years.

The Senate action puts Vinson next in line for the Presidency behind Secretary of State James F. Byrnes. It formally ends Secretary Henry Morgenthau's tenure of the job he held for more than 11 years. Only the technicality of oath-taking remains and Vinson is expected to do that tomorrow. It is his fourth major wartime government job.

Chinese Troops Besiege Paoking

CHUNGKING, July 16 (UP).—Chinese armies, battering Japan's east-west corridor which cuts China in two, have besieged Paoking, advanced toward Kwelin and virtually cleared Kanhsien, all former U. S. air base cities, it was reported today.

Alabama Hurries Trial of Negro

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 16.—The state of Alabama, which to date has failed to prosecute the six white hoodlums who raped Mrs. Recy Taylor, a Negro mother, pressed today for the trial of a Negro accused of rape in Eufaula, Ala. The defendant, Peter Paul Hall, 23, will be tried tomorrow on charges of raping and murdering a 17-year-old white girl on July 4.

According to United Press dispatches from Eufaula, a tense atmosphere exists. The UP said that more than 100 armed men, including 60 state troopers, were scheduled to "guard" the courthouse where Hall will be tried.

Belgian Parliament to Meet

BRUSSELS, July 16 (UP).—Premier Achille Van Acker's cabinet today called a meeting of the Belgian parliament to consider the country's troubled political situation.

Van Acker said earlier that the crisis had reached a stalemate when King Leopold refused to abdicate.

Reports Persist Sub Landed Nazis

BUENOS AIRES, July 16 (UP).—A week after the German submarine U530 surrendered to Argentine authorities, speculation persisted today that it may have landed one or two prominent Nazis on the southern coast.

The newspaper Critica said it had "learned positively" federal police were notified by a local police agent that two individuals had landed from a rubber boat near San Julian.

La Prensa urged "an energetic investigation" to clarify whether the U-boat landed any persons or arms, if it had carried out war operations after Germany's surrender and if it passed the spot where the Brazilian cruiser Bahia was sunk on July 4 with a loss of 334 men.

Courtmartialed in Draft Case

Maj. Walter V. Radovich, 24, was court martialed for assisting two soldiers to avoid overseas service, pleaded innocent yesterday to a federal indictment charging conspiracy to deprive the government of his "fair and impartial services."

Federal Judge Arthur D. Healey set Monday for trial of the Army flier and two co-defendants, Samuel Bayer, 51, of Lawrence, N. Y., and his brother, Elias Bayer, 48, of New York. The Bayer Brothers also entered innocent pleas. Their bail of \$5,000 set last December on a like indictment, was continued.

Radovich who was ordered dismissed from the service and sentenced to three years at hard labor, appeared in court in uniform and decorations earned in the China-Burma-India theatre. His court martial is under review by the War Department.

Italian Subs Active in Pacific

By United Press

Italy's declaration of war on Japan makes it possible to reveal that for more than a year a fleet of Italian submarines has been acting against the Japanese in Far Eastern waters.

The submarines, manned by Italian naval personnel, were sent to the Indian Ocean a few months after Italy surrendered unconditionally in September, 1943, and became active against Japanese shipping as soon as operational details were ironed out.

The Italian submarines have proved effective in the waters in which they have seen service and have sunk a number of enemy ships.

Daily Worker

New York, Tuesday, July 17, 1945



A Red Army infantry unit marches into Weissenfels, Germany, to take over from American troops territory put under Soviet control by the Allied agreement on territorial boundary adjustments.

Dingell Considers Measure Broadening Unemployed Pay

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The unemployment compensation legislation introduced so grudgingly by Chairman Robert L. Doughton of the Ways and Means Committee last week probably will be augmented in the House this week in the final days before adjournment.

The bill, which is being considered by Rep. John D. Dingell (D-Mich.), a member of Doughton's committee, would be a better bill than the bill Doughton introduced—with the laconic statement it was "by request." Since then it has languished in committee, without a move on his part toward initiating hearings.

If Dingell does introduce a bill, it will provide travel pay for war workers who after uprooting themselves and families to go to other towns or states to work in war plants, find themselves in the reconversion period without jobs and want to return to their communities.

It would presumably provide travel pay for others to move from labor-surplus to labor-scarce localities, a few of which remain.

It would omit the provision of the Doughton bill most criticized by the CIO Executive Board last Saturday. This is a provision that the bill not go into effect until 600,000 compensable claims have been filed for unemployment compensation.

"We feel compelled to point out that this figure is misleading," the CIO resolution declared, "because it represents a gross unemployment figure of approximately 3,000,000."

"We further condemn the thinking that would penalize those war workers who are the first to suffer unemployment and which would cut off from any benefits all unemployed federal workers and maritime workers until such time as compensable claims for covered under existing law reached 600,000."

Other shortcomings were listed, such as the failure to include food processing and packing workers un-

der its provisions and no provision to raise the benefits to unemployed veterans above the flat \$20 a week now provided in the GI bill of rights.

In the contemplated Dingell bill the various states could make a

compact with the federal government for supplemental funds to bring its benefits up to the standard of \$25 for 26 weeks, through the governors. If the governors failed to act, the legislatures of course could direct them to do so.

London Denies Attempted Tie With Vichy; Rougier Offers Proof

LONDON, July 16 (UP).—Great Britain sought after the fall of France in 1940 to negotiate a secret agreement with Gen. Maxime Weygand, to bring French North Africa back into the war "when the time was ripe," the Foreign Office disclosed tonight.

The disclosure was made in a detailed statement denying allegation by Prof. Louis Rougier that Britain had made a secret agreement with the Vichy Government—an agreement which if it existed would have been of immense value to Marshal Philippe Petain in his treason trial due to start in France July 23.

Rougier was Petain's emissary in London after the fall of France.

The Foreign Office said he was never authorized to make any proposals to Petain or any other Vichy authority.

But, it was added, it was hoped that Rougier might be able to convince Weygand, called to command the Allied armies just before France collapsed, of British confidence in final victory and the extent to which Vichy had fallen under German control.

Thus, it was stated, Weygand might be induced to enter of his

own initiative into direct and secret negotiations with his Majesty's Government with the object of bringing North Africa back into the war on the Allied side when the time was ripe.

Rougier, according to the Foreign Office, agreed to act as intermediary with Weygand and took with him a note typed in duplicate.

PRODUCES EVIDENCE

But in a photostatic copy of the note published in a book by Rougier in Canada, the foreign officer asserted, the word "Weygand" was omitted from the heading, "no doubt in order to support the contention that the note was intended not as a guide for conversations with Gen. Weygand but as a communication to Marshal Petain."

Rougier, French professor of history, was a refugee in New York during most of the war and has served as a professor at the New School for Social Research. He sent a message to the High Court of Justice in Paris asking that an official be sent to the United States to study documents which, he alleged, confirmed an accord between Britain and Petain.

PINKY RANKIN

